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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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SECOND EDITION.

Secretary Morrill

Talks to the Bankers and Business Men of New York.

Record of the Republican Party Reviewed.

NEW YORK, November 4.—A great crowd was gathered at the sub-Treasury today to hear the speech of Mr. Morrill, Secretary of the Treasury. The crowd reached down Broad street almost to Exchange Place, up Wall street almost to Broadway, down it almost to William street, and some distance on Nassau street, while from almost every window in the vicinity appeared the faces of interested spectators. Even up the steps of the buildings the great throng pressed and surged. Secretary Morrill arrived at the sub-Treasury about 12:20, and for some time held a reception in the room of sub-Treasurer Hillhouse. From 12:30 until one o'clock the crowds in the neighborhood constantly thickened, and at about one o'clock a large body of dry goods merchants arrived, headed by a band. Soon after this Secretary Morrill and the officers of the meeting appeared upon the platform and three cheers were given by the crowd. Judge Emott, of the Committee of Seventy, and consulting counsel in the early suits against the ring, called the meeting to order and named Theodore Roosevelt for presiding officer. Mr. Roosevelt, also Judge Emott, made a short address, and then introduced Secretary Morrill, who was received with loud and repeated cheering. In the course of his speech Mr. Morrill said that the meeting looked very like business, and he felt sure that the business men had become conscious of danger and of the necessity of triumphing early next week to set aside that danger. At the end of sixteen years after the attempt to destroy the country by treason, we stand here to-day with a good country and a credit second to none in the world. [Loud applause.] He had prepared no speech, but he would submit the great question at issue, namely—Whether this country should live or perish? Sixteen years ago, when the Republican party came into power, there was no country; seven States were in open rebellion, and abroad the United States had neither nationality nor credit. What is it to-day? All the potentates of the world have sent their gifts to the Centennial, and its credit is second to none throughout the world. What then is the trouble? Why is there any doubts as to what the American people should do with a party that has accomplished all this? Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and the country has spent billions of money to preserve that liberty which our forefathers fought for. [Applause.] It has cost the nation eleven billions of money in the past sixteen years. It has cost blood and treasure to maintain that liberty, and it is worth all it cost. [Applause.] For this large expenditure we have a nationality secured, a nationality which means equal rights to all, high or low; a national credit has been established so large that foreign capitalists go on their knees to get our bonds at even the lowest rate of interest. What is the trouble, then? There is a skeleton in the house, a "solid South." The Democrats always had it. They have it still.

Taking up the question of the public credit, Mr. Morrill said that as a result of the war, a question of finance came up involving an enormous debt. When the war closed the debt amounted to $2,800,000,000. There was also, as a result of that war, a disordered currency, which was an evil to every class. Anything which tended to injure the credit of the Government was an injury to the credit of every citizen. Some question had been raised in this city as to the comparative credit of the Government in 1860 and at the present. He would read from a very able and special speech in which it was maintained that the Government in 1860 was able to place a loan of five per centum bonds at six and six and one-half per centum. Having read an extract from this speech of Mr. Belmont's, Mr. Morrill said that its author was mistaken. The Government was able to place a small part of a loan of $20,000,000, but a large part of it could not even be put upon the market. In 1861 an effort was made to place a loan of $25,000,000. Of this amount $8,000,000 were disposed of at nine and a half per centum discount, but the remainder was not so taken. The records show that bonds which were sold in 1861 at about 89 were quoted now at 106 in gold. [Applause.] On one side in this election lay safety, and on the other uncertainty.

Speaking of the Southern question, Secretary Morrill said the great trouble was the right of the colored men to be citizens. The South does not believe the negro has the right to vote, and they are not to be allowed that right if it can be helped. If the Government failed to protect them in these rights, the South will soon deprive them of it. So strong was the opposition in the South that it became necessary to pass an enforcement act, under which that right was maintained. An attempt was made to repeal that act last winter, and if that South gets into power, that act will be wiped out from the statutes of the United States. Those who enjoy their own liberties should see to it that by their ballots they intend that every man in these United States shall also enjoy the same right of life, liberty and citizenship which has been given to them by the laws of the country. If his hearers desired national prosperity, national safety, the resumption of specie payments and the protection of all classes, they should vote for Hayes and Wheeler. [Loud applause.]

The Chairman expressed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Morrill for his address, and three cheers were given with a will. The bands played the "Star Spangled Banner" as the crowds dispersed.

The following is taken from the *Times'* report of the speech delivered to day by Secretary Morrill:

Sixteen years ago last March, when this party came into power, in whose interests you are here assembled to-day, you had no nationality. The Government of your country was broken asunder; seven of its States were in open rebellion; they had organized an independent government within your jurisdiction and limits, and were maintaining it. The credit of your country was below par. In other words, I exaggerate nothing when I say to you that among the great nations of Europe this nation of ours had neither nationality nor credit. What do you say of it to-day? All the potentates of the earth have sent their messengers here with their gifts this centennial year, they have laid them at our feet and they do us honor. Its nationality is assured, it ranks as a first-class power among the nations of the earth, and as to its credit it is second to no other nation in Europe or elsewhere. And what are the questions that we have to deal with? We have re-established our nationality; our credit is all that we desire; and what is the trouble? Let me tell an old maxim which has been and ever will be true, that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty; and it costs no less to maintain and preserve human institutions than to acquire them. That is a fundamental maxim which I desire to illustrate. In these last sixteen years the American people have expended over eleven billions of money in maintaining and preserving the liberties that we suppose to have been organized on this very spot.

The aggregate expenditures of the United States Government since 1789, when it was inaugurated on this spot, have been a little less than fifteen billions of dollars; this sum covers the entire expenditure. You, gentlemen, and I, and all of us, have spent within the last sixteen years $11,000,000,000 of that. There is no answer for such an extravagant and enormous expenditure as that unless we have got something to show for it. Well, we have a nationality redeemed, regenerated, assured and reconstructed, so that now it is put in harmony with the Declaration of Independence. [Applause.] That nationality means equal rights; that nationality and the flag, its symbol, means a shield and protection to all men, high and low.

More than that, my friends; you have established a national credit, at the mention of which the coffers of the Old World fly open on their hinges to take the lowest grade of your bonds. It cost something to do it, I know; but if there is a man here who thinks the expenditures have not been better employed he had better ask me how we spent that money from the time when our armies crossed the Potomac and entered the rebel territory down to the close of the conflict of arms; if anybody is curious and skeptical, or desires to criticise the manner in which that money was expended, the next thing he had better do is to dig up the bones of the dead patriots who perished in Southern fields. [Applause.] Well, now, what is the matter? [Laughter.] That is the question. I will tell you what the matter is. There is a skeleton in the house. There is a solid South; the Democrats boast that they have it. Well, they always had it, and that is the gist of the whole thing. Of such was not the kingdom of heaven, by any means at all. Out of such came conspiracy, insurrection, civil war and rebellion. A solid South before the war made the civil war, didn't it? It has the same elements to-day. Now what is what is the matter. But my friends, the Democrats say they do not look at it so. That was their case in olden times; they were so blinded that when the day of rebellion came, they said then that it was only a little unpleasantness, and we had better keep quiet. A solid South today is the hope of the Democracy, the hope of the Lost Cause. And what is the significance of it? Let any thinking man answer me. It is, in incipient rebellion; it is incipient insurrection; it tends to disorder. To-day throughout the entire South it disturbs the public tranquility and demands that the President of the United States shall send the army to preserve the public peace. And still there are those who cry "peace! peace!" as they did before the war. Let me tell you, my friends, that a solid South is the Trojan horse in American politics. Its significance is precisely what it was before the war. Thank God, they have not the same opportunities. The American people have learned something, and the large portion of them are not Bourbons.

That is one of our troubles, and I will tell you a great deal more about this Southern question before I get through. You know what the South did, and what it achieved. It was brought upon the nation, and the result of it was the extermination of slavery, the enfranchisement of the slaves and the promulgation of equal rights to all men—human beings—before the law in this country. [Applause.] Out of these three distinct propositions—the product and the fruit of the rebellion, and the result of this party—comes the Southern question; but that I will explain a little further on. I have already told you about the standing of our public credit here and elsewhere; what is the trouble about that? for in that is comprised one of those questions which is not simply administrative, but is one of the elementary principles in government. So happens that without public credit there is no such thing as public life—national life. Public credit is the life-blood of the nation; there is no nationality without it; there can be no public credit without nationality; therefore these two things are the great political factors in public life to day. They are not partisan; they belong in some sense to this party, but they are not party. They belong to every patriot in the land, whether Democrat or Republican, for they are the great fundamental principles of our Constitution. When the nationality of this country, in 1861, came into disrepute, infinite disorder, rebellion and cruel war was the result; and so, my friends in regard to national credit. As the result of war comes the question of finance, which I will discuss a little further on. At the close of the war, notwithstanding all that had been paid, your public debt reached the sum of $2,800,000,000, and $2,000,000,000 of that rests upon the shoulders of the American people of the present day. But that was not all. We had a disordered currency, and an overthrow by the vicissitudes of the war of the great standard of values by which the poor man's labor is measured, and by which all honest transactions are conducted. That is our condition to-day. Here is the financial question, two billions of indebtedness on the part of the United States Government, to say nothing of the other two billions of State and municipal indebtedness which rests on the credit of the Government of the United States. If the public credit is not as clear as the apple of your eye, it is ready to slip or fall in the credit of the United States, the credit perishes necessarily. Everybody will tell you that.

Then the two questions before you are the financial question and the Southern question. I don't want to weary your patience, and I shall be brief upon these two topics, and first let us look at the financial question. What is to be done after the payment of the public debt? What is to be done after the resumption of specie payments? Let us first see what the Democratic party is about, and then see what diversity of opinion there is about it. I read from the Democratic platform. "Reform." [Laughter.] Well, I assure you that laughter is not out of time; it is very amusing. Let me see how it begins. "Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency," and that is sufficiently general, I assure you. "Reform is necessary to restore public credit." [Laughter.] Well, now, I insist upon it that this is not so clear. If what I have been saying is true in regard to the public credit, it would seem that it was restored at the present time, but the question is of maintaining it. [Cheers.] Now that is what we have restored it. [A voice: that is so.] We have established it, and with the blessing of God we intend to maintain it. "And to maintain the national honor." That is original. [Laughter.] But sixteen years ago an attempt was made to stamp the Government of this country under foot, and the Democratic party said it was naughty, but they could not help it [laughter]; and these same gentlemen to-day glibly talk of the honor of the country with their unsanctified lips. That is all theirs. [Cheers.] That is very brief, very general, very uncertain, and it strikes me that, to a people who are anxious and solicitous upon the great question, it would seem very unsatisfactory. Now let us look at the other side of this picture and see what the Republicans propose on the subject of the finances. We have collected and expended within the last sixteen years, as I have already told you, $11,000,000,000, and we have $2,000,000,000 of obligations now to meet. The ordinary financial duty of the Government is to collect from the people sufficient revenues to pay the interest on its debt as it falls due, as any honest debtor should do, and to provide for the payment of the debt. In addition to that, it has to collect revenues enough for the ordinary current expenses of the Government. Now, that is what we are doing and have been doing since the war closed; so that to-day the debt of the Government of the United States, both funded and unfunded, instead of being $2,000,000,000 as in 1865, is a fraction more than two thousand millions. [Applause.] Now, our Democratic friends say, "How these men squander money." Well, that is the way we squander it. [Laughter.] That is what we have done. What else! We have paid the ordinary expenditures of the Government. Those expenditures in 1865-6 amounted to over five hundred millions. But hark you now; these people say we are profligate with the people's money and squander it; that what we do not steal we throw into the Potomac [laughter]—and yet the fact is that, year by year, the expenditures of the Government have undergone the most rigid scrutiny, and from a gross amount of $500,000,000 and more a year they have been reduced, so that in the last fiscal year, including a large amount of extraordinaries upon the public debt, and $30,000,000 to the brave men who fought to defend your liberties—which hope the Democrats do not grudge—behold the amount, in round numbers, was $250,000,000. [Applause.] Aye, more, my friends; in the meantime remember, instead of laying oppressive burdens upon the people, as Democratic speakers would try to induce you to believe, we have lightened their burdens by relieving them of over $300,000,000 of taxes during that period. [Applause.] And to-day the only oppression that I know of—and it may bear a little heavily on some parties whom I will not mention—the only tax that we levy, outside of the import duties, is a tax on whisky and tobacco. [Laughter.] If anybody complains of that, I will tell him how to get relief; you don't want to come to the Secretary of the Treasury for that; just don't touch him. [Cheers and laughter.] Don't taste them, that is all. [Applause.] That is your remedy, and avoid all oppression. [Renewed cheers.] Now, has there been since the war a more prudent or an improvident administration of the finances of the country? I have often had occasion in the Senate of the United States to challenge an investigation of that matter. I know what I say when I affirm that in the last twenty years the most rigid scrutiny into the receipts and expenditures of the Government has been applied by this party in both Houses of Congress, and never before in the history of this Government was so strict and accountability exacted of it as at the present time. And if any gentleman is curious to know whether that be true or not, let him examine the list which has been pretty extensively published over the country, and which shows that the losses of the Government during the administration of the last eight years are far less than during any other administration in the history of the Government. [Applause.]

Now there is another phase of this financial question which ought to interest you, and which I hope will, and that is about the debt. It won't pay itself, but now is it to be paid? Simply by paying it—that is the only way. Let us look at this Democratic document here and see what they say about it. Not a word. [Laughter.] They say reform is necessary to the end that you establish a sound currency; they say reform is necessary to restore the public credit; but that is restored. Now what about the payment of the debt? They dont say anything. I know what they think, and if you won't speak of it outside of Wall street, I will tell you before I get through. I know what they think from what they have done. Now, what do we say? We say, like an honest debtor, that we will pay every obligation of the United States Government in coin of the standard value. [Cheers.] Dollar for dollar, cent for cent, nothing taken off, nothing abated. The best we will do is to let some of those solid men have some of our four per cents. now in exchange for five per cents [laughter]—and occasionally we will accommodate our country cousin, John Bull, in the same way. Now, you ask a Democrat what he thinks about paying the public debt in coin—that is what we agreed; that is what this great party pledged itself to do by act of Congress signed by a Republican President, and the nation was pledged to do it; and immediately your bonds went to par in the market, and to-day your bonds stand away up in the sixteens or seventeens. Ask a Democrat what he thinks about paying that in coin! I will give you an example. Here is a leading Democrat in Ohio making famous speeches. He has been making speeches on the currency, and I think on the credit of the United States, and he has singled out this one sum which was passed by this Republican Congress, to denounce it as the great crime of the age.

Mind you, that for a Republican Congress to declare that it would pay its debts, like honest men in an honest community, in coin, is denounced by a Democratic leader in Ohio as the great crime of the age. I think these are the exact words. It is quite tedious to trouble you with this, but just look how the Democratic party have resisted this; see how they were talking about paying it in greenbacks and currency, and liquidating a public debt by an inferior currency. That is what the Democrats talk about, and that is what you are in danger of if they get the power. [Cheers.] The public credit will deteriorate, and in no European country will they take four and a half per cent. bonds in exchange for sixes. That is one phase of the financial question which needs to be considered. Well, now, upon this question of a sound currency I recur again to the declaration of the Democratic Convention, "reform is necessary to the establishment of a sound currency." Reform how? What will you do, gentlemen, if you get into power? Is the currency sound or unsound, answer me that? It is unsound in that we have an irredeemable currency afloat? What do they say about that? Not a word. They say a reform is necessary to the establishment of a sound currency; and we know Republicans are non-committal upon that question. The Republican party in that same act said that they would go to specie payments at the earliest practicable moment, and in 1874 this same party passed an act stating that they would resume specie payments in 1879 absolutely. [Cheers].

POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Trans-Allegheny Counties—The Outlook for Congress—Figures and Prospective Majorities.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALTOONA, PA., October 31, 1876.

After a thorough tour of observation through the trans-Allegheny Congressional districts of Pennsylvania, it is safe to say that the prospects of a Republican triumph with a handsome majority no longer admits of a doubt. The loss of the Bedford (XVII.), Allegheny (XXII and XXIII.), Clarion (XXV.), Mercer (XXVI.) and Erie (XXVII.) districts, in the Congressional contest of 1874, after the excellent record they had made in the Gubernatorial struggle of 1872, demonstrated in some instances the folly of forcing objectionable candidates upon the people. This error has everywhere been avoided in the present selections for the higher offices. In the XVII. District, really is being hotly pursued by General Campbell with every prospects of success. In Allegheny, the Republicans are making a most effective fight with sure signs of an aggregate majority of nine thousand for Errett and Bayne. In the XXV. General Harry White has arranged his differences to the satisfaction of his rival, and will now receive a united Republican support. The Mercer (XXVI.) and the Erie (XXVII.) districts are aroused to a realizing sense of the importance of not permitting a Democratic Representative and a Democratic Congressman to be elevated to such positions of trust.

A careful computation from official sources shows the following figures bearing upon the votes and majorities of 1872 and 1874:

XVI. DISTRICT.	1872. For Gov. R.	1872. For Gov. D.	1874. For Con. R.	1874. For Con. D.
Tioga	5,503	2,378	3,656	1,713
Potter	1,462	1,042	1,566	915
McKean	1,099	909	922	924
Cameron	572	531	488	429
Lycoming	4,583	3,958	3,561	1,487
Sullivan	431	744	409	382
Totals	13,637	10,749	10,609	6,331
Represented by Ross, Republican.				
XVII. DISTRICT.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Cambria	2,823	3,530	1,928	3,783
Bedford	2,973	2,977	2,501	2,975
Blair	4,253	2,442	2,890	2,384
Somerset	3,429	1,852	2,853	1,635
Totals	13,489	11,353	10,589	11,787
Represented by Reilly, Democrat.				
XX. DISTRICT.	R.	D.	Ind.	D.
Union	2,069	1,174	1,760	1,920
Clearfield	1,593	1,432	1,040	2,384
Clinton	2,081	2,631	800	....
Elk	628	1,193	335	1,100
Mifflin	1,786	1,703	1,481	1,270
Centre	3,292	3,712	2,553	2,556
Totals	11,788	14,108	8,677	12,050
Represented by Mackey, Democrat.				
XXI. DISTRICT.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Westmoreland	5,587	6,475	3,975	5,853
Greene	1,705	3,430	1,504	2,643
Fayette	3,964	4,631	3,675	5,550
Totals	11,339	14,536	8,854	12,065
Represented by Turney, Democrat.				
XXII. DISTRICT— Part of Allegheny			7,777	10,091
XXIII. DISTRICT— Part of Allegheny	25,771	16,490	4,996	3,296

Twenty-second district—Scattering, 216. Represented by Hopkins, Democrat.
Twenty-third district—Independent, 2,803. Represented by Cochran, D.

XXIV DISTRICT.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Washington	5,294	4,992	3,915	4,510
Beaver	3,055	3,032	2,240	2,744
Lawrence	3,423	1,705	2,722	1,318
Totals	12,305	9,579	9,347	8,538
Represented by Wallace, Republican.				
XXV. DISTRICT.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Clarion	2,727	3,583	1,843	3,331
Armstrong	4,434	3,469	3,883	3,586
Indiana	3,472	2,146	3,271	1,893
Forest	418	340	411	299
Jefferson	2,407	2,247	1,797	2,455
Totals	14,458	11,785	11,109	11,627
Represented by Jenks, Democrat.				
XXVI. DISTRICT.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Butler	3,985	3,449	3,862	4,027
Mercer	5,573	4,599	4,103	3,944
Crawford	7,031	6,473	4,772	4,839
Totals	16,589	15,511	12,737	12,810
Represented by Sheakley, Democrat.				
XXVII. DISTRICT.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Erie	7,457	5,271	4,999	4,873
Warren	3,176	2,333	2,278	2,032
Venango	3,071	4,419	3,104	3,489
Totals	13,714	12,019	10,381	10,394
Represented by Egbert, Democrat.				

RECAPITULATION.

DISTRICTS.	Majorities 1872, for Governor. R.	D.	Majorities 1874, for Congress. R.	D.
XVI	2,888	....	1,329	....
XVII	1,936	....	....	1,147
XX	....	2,320	....	3,393
XXI	....	3,226	....	3,211
XXII	11,231	....	....	3,714
XXIII	....	....	....	210
XXIV	3,226	....	980	....
XXV	2,673	....	....	518
XXVI	2,695	....	....	73
XXVII	3,695	....	....	12
Aggregate majorities	27,777	5,546	2,138	10,848

The following were the net majorities:
In the Gubernatorial campaign, 1872, Republican 22,231
In the Congressional campaign, 1874, Democratic 8,910

The following is a carefully drawn view of the prospective majorities as announced by both parties:

XVI. DISTRICT.	Rep.	Dem.
Tioga	2,500	....
Potter	600	....
McKean	50	....
Cameron	50	....
Lycoming	*	....
Sullivan	....	350
	3,250	350 Maj. 2,900 R.

*The Democrats claim 1,000. They received 400 in 1872, and 1,074 in 1874. Republicans in this county, whose opinions are entitled to consideration, express great confidence in carrying this county by a small majority.

XVII. DISTRICT.	Rep.	Dem.
Cambria	....	750
Bedford	100	....
Blair	900	....
Somerset	1,200	....
	2,100	750 Maj. 1,350 R.

XX. DISTRICT	Rep.	Dem.
Union	700	....
Clearfield	....	1,400
Clinton	....	700
Mifflin	100	....
Elk	....	550
Centre	....	350
	800	2,900 Maj. 2,100 D.

XXI. DISTRICT.	Rep.	Dem.
Westmoreland	1,600	....
Greene	1,500	....
Fayette	600	....
	3,100	Maj. 3,100 D.

XXII. District:		
Part of Allegheny		
XXIII. District	9,000	.... Maj. 9,000 R.
Part of Allegheny		

XXIV. DISTRICT.	Rep.	Dem.
Washington	200	....
Beaver	800	....
Lawrence	1,400	....
	2,400	.... Maj. 2,500 R.

XXV. DISTRICT.	Rep.	Dem.
Clarion	....	800*
Armstrong	300	....
Indiana	2,100	....
Forest	100	....
Jefferson	200	....
	2,900	800 Maj. 2,100 R.

*In Clarion, within the past year, a new section has been opened as a result of encouraging indications of profitable business in oil. This has attracted a new class of people, the majority of whom are Republicans. The most sanguine hope to reduce the Democratic majority even more than above stated.

XXVI. DISTRICT.	Rep.	Dem.
Butler	400	....
Mercer	1,000	....
Crawford	500	....
	1,900	.... Maj. 1,900 R.

XXVII. DISTRICT.	Rep.	Dem.
Erie	2,500*	....
Warren	600	....
Venango	350	....
	3,450	.... Maj. 3,450 R.

*Cautious Republicans are encouraged to claim 3,000.

RECAPITULATION.

Districts.	Prospective majorities. R.	D.
Sixteenth	2,900	....
Seventeenth	1,350	....
Twentieth	....	2,100
Twenty-first	....	3,100
Twenty-second		
Twenty-third	9,000	....
Twenty-fourth	2,500	....
Twenty-fifth	2,700	....
Twenty-sixth	1,900	....
Twenty-seventh	3,450	....
	23,400	5,200

The Republican majority in Pennsylvania west of the Alleghenies is estimated at 18,200. From the present indications of an increasing tide in favor of the Republican nominees, this figure may even be exceeded.

DEB. R. K.

A ROSY OUTLOOK.

Hayes' Election Considered Certain

New York Considered Debatable Ground,

With Chances in Favor of a Republican Victory.

The Other Doubtful States in the Balance.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW YORK, November 5, 1876.

Information from the most trustworthy sources, including our own specials and dispatches to the Republican National Committee, as late as eight o'clock this evening, indicate that all doubt about the election of Hayes and Wheeler has been removed by the extraordinary manifestations of public sentiment during the last ten days. Especially in this city has a great change taken place, evinced by votes in public places, notably at the New York Stock Exchange, where, ten days ago, there was a majority for Tilden, while, on Friday the vote stood 393 for Hayes to 204 for Tilden. Many similar changes are noted, caused by the general uprising of bankers, merchants, manufacturers and other business men, produced, in a great measure, by the general conviction that the election of Tilden means the imposition upon the country of a great burden of debt and taxation to pay war claims. The fact that Mr. Tilden's frantic call upon the Southern Democrats to save his election by agreeing not to press the war claims has been responded to by only five out of the fourteen Southern States appealed to, and not by Missouri, which has already paid over $2,000,000 of claims in greenbacks purporting to be valid claims against the United States, has added to the growing distrust. A most unfavorable impression has also been produced by the issue by the Democratic National Committee of an address warning the country against an expected statement, which the committee say is already printed, of William M. Evarts, declaring that Mr. Tilden is his plundering of New York city. As a result of these late and universally prevalent manifestations of the tendency of the people, no confidence in a Democratic victory is shown by any one except Mr. Tilden himself and the gamblers in the pool rooms, who have been employed to make fictitious bets to be telegraphed for effect in the country.

As a summary of the present indications, it may be stated that the projected Democratic frauds in this city will be prevented, and the majority kept down to thirty-five or forty thousand, which will be more than overcome by the interior; that with New York State Hayes and Wheeler are sure of one hundred and ninety-five votes, or ten more than enough, without counting nine other States, in each of which an active contest is going on, with the probability of success with the Republicans. If these States—South Carolina seven, North Carolina ten, Nevada three, New Jersey nine, Indiana fifteen, Louisiana eight, Connecticut six, Oregon three and Florida four, casting sixty-five votes, should also vote for Hayes, he will receive 260 votes, or seventy-five more than enough. The best judges place Hayes' vote at certainly not less than 233 with New York, or 198 without New York. The most thoroughly informed Republicans have no doubt about the general result.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The War in the East.

CHANCES IN FAVOR OF PEACE—THE RUSSIANS DISGUSTED WITH SERVIANS—FIXING THE LINE OF DEMARKATION.

LONDON, November 6.—The *Times*, in a leader, says: We think with the majority of our countrymen that the chances are in favor of peace, and of such a peace as may secure as well as any war, if falls does, as any honest debtor should do, and to provide for the payment of the debt. In addition to that, it has to collect revenues enough for the ordinary current expenses of the Government. Now, that is what we are doing and have been doing since the war closed; so that to-day the debt of the Government of the United States, both funded and unfunded, instead of being $2,000,000,000 as in 1865, is a fraction more than two thousand millions. [Applause.] Now, our Democratic friends say, "How these men squander money." Well, that is the way we squander it. [Laughter.] That is what we have done. What else! We have paid the ordinary expenditures of the Government. Those expenditures in 1865-6 amounted to over five hundred millions. But hark you now; these people say we are profligate with the people's money and squander it; that what we do not steal we throw into the Potomac [laughter]—and yet the fact is that, year by year, the expenditures of the Government have undergone the most rigid scrutiny, and from a gross amount of $500,000,000 and more a year they have been reduced, so that in the last fiscal year, including a large amount of extraordinaries upon the public debt, and $30,000,000 to the brave men who fought to defend your liberties—which hope the Democrats do not grudge—behold the amount, in round numbers, was $250,000,000. [Applause.] Aye, more, my friends; in the meantime remember, instead of laying oppressive burdens upon the people, as Democratic speakers would try to induce you to believe, we have lightened their burdens by relieving them of over $300,000,000 of taxes during that period. [Applause.] And to-day the only oppression that I know of—and it may bear a little heavily on some parties whom I will not mention—the only tax that we levy, outside of the import duties, is a tax on whisky and tobacco. [Laughter.] If anybody complains of that, I will tell him how to get relief; you don't want to come to the Secretary of the Treasury for that; just don't touch him. [Cheers and laughter.] Don't taste them, that is all. [Applause.] That is your remedy, and avoid all oppression. [Renewed cheers.] Now, has there been since the war a more prudent or an improvident administration of the finances of the country? I have often had occasion in the Senate of the United States to challenge an investigation of that matter. I know what I say when I affirm that in the last twenty years the most rigid scrutiny into the receipts and expenditures of the Government has been applied by this party in both Houses of Congress, and never before in the history of this Government was so strict and accountability exacted of it as at the present time. And if any gentleman is curious to know whether that be true or not, let him examine the list which has been pretty extensively published over the country, and which shows that the losses of the Government during the administration of the last eight years are far less than during any other administration in the history of the Government. [Applause.]

Now there is another phase of this financial question which ought to interest you, and which I hope will, and that is about the debt. It won't pay itself, but now is it to be paid? Simply by paying it—that is the only way. Let us look at this Democratic document here and see what they say about it. Not a word. [Laughter.] They say reform is necessary to the end that you establish a sound currency; they say reform is necessary to restore the public credit; but that is restored. Now what about the payment of the debt? They dont say anything. I know what they think, and if you won't speak of it outside of Wall street, I will tell you before I get through. I know what they think from what they have done. Now, what do we say? We say, like an honest debtor, that we will pay every obligation of the United States Government in coin of the standard value. [Cheers.] Dollar for dollar, cent for cent, nothing taken off, nothing abated. The best we will do is to let some of those solid men have some of our four per cents. now in exchange for five per cents [laughter]—and occasionally we will accommodate our country cousin, John Bull, in the same way. Now, you ask a Democrat what he thinks about paying the public debt in coin—that is what we agreed; that is what this great party pledged itself to do by act of Congress signed by a Republican President, and the nation was pledged to do it; and immediately your bonds went to par in the market, and to-day your bonds stand away up in the sixteens or seventeens. Ask a Democrat what he thinks about paying that in coin! I will give you an example. Here is a leading Democrat in Ohio making famous speeches. He has been making speeches on the currency, and I think on the credit of the United States, and he has singled out this one sum which was passed by this Republican Congress, to denounce it as the great crime of the age.

Mind you, that for a Republican Congress to declare that it would pay its debts, like honest men in an honest community, in coin, is denounced by a Democratic leader in Ohio as the great crime of the age. I think these are the exact words. It is quite tedious to trouble you with this, but just look how the Democratic party have resisted this; see how they were talking about paying it in greenbacks and currency, and liquidating a public debt by an inferior currency. That is what the Democrats talk about, and that is what you are in danger of if they get the power. [Cheers.] The public credit will deteriorate, and in no European country will they take four and a half per cent. bonds in exchange for sixes. That is one phase of the financial question which needs to be considered. Well, now, upon this question of a sound currency I recur again to the declaration of the Democratic Convention, "reform is necessary to the establishment of a sound currency." Reform how? What will you do, gentlemen, if you get into power? Is the currency sound or unsound, answer me that? It is unsound in that we have an irredeemable currency afloat? What do they say about that? Not a word. They say a reform is necessary to the establishment of a sound currency; and we know Republicans are non-committal upon that question. The Republican party in that same act said that they would go to specie payments at the earliest practicable moment, and in 1874 this same party passed an act stating that they would resume specie payments in 1879 absolutely. [Cheers].

POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Trans-Allegheny Counties—The Outlook for Congress—Figures and Prospective Majorities.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALTOONA, PA., October 31, 1876.

After a thorough tour of observation through the trans-Allegheny Congressional districts of Pennsylvania, it is safe to say that the prospects of a Republican triumph with a handsome majority no longer admits of a doubt. The loss of the Bedford (XVII.), Allegheny (XXII and XXIII.), Clarion (XXV.), Mercer (XXVI.) and Erie (XXVII.) districts, in the Congressional contest of 1874, after the excellent record they had made in the Gubernatorial struggle of 1872, demonstrated in some instances the folly of forcing objectionable candidates upon the people. This error has everywhere been avoided in the present selections for the higher offices. In the XVII. Bedford is being hotly pursued by General Campbell with every prospects of success. In Allegheny, the Republicans are making a most effective fight with sure signs of an aggregate majority of nine thousand for Errett and Bayne. In the XXV. General Harry White has arranged his differences to the satisfaction of his rival, and will now receive a united Republican support. The Mercer (XXVI.) and the Erie (XXVII.) districts are aroused to a realizing sense of the importance of not permitting a Democratic Representative and a Democratic Congressman to be elevated to such positions of trust.

A careful computation from official sources shows the following figures bearing upon the votes and majorities of 1872 and 1874:

XVI. DISTRICT.	1872. For Gov. R.	1872. For Gov. D.	1874. For Con. R.	1874. For Con. D.
Tioga	5,503	2,378	3,656	1,713
Potter	1,462	1,042	1,566	915
McKean	1,099	909	922	924
Cameron	572	531	488	429
Lycoming	4,583	3,958	3,561	1,487
Sullivan	431	744	409	382
Totals	13,637	10,749	10,609	6,331

Represented by Ross, Republican.

XVII. DISTRICT.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Cambria	2,823	3,530	1,928	3,783
Bedford	2,973	2,977	2,501	2,975
Blair	4,253	2,442	2,890	2,384
Somerset	3,429	1,852	2,853	1,635
Totals	13,489	11,353	10,589	11,787

Represented by Reilly, Democrat.

XX. DISTRICT.	R.	D.	Ind.	D.
Union	2,069	1,174	1,760	1,920
Clearfield	1,593	1,432	1,040	2,384
Clinton	2,081

The Commercial.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1876.

A VOTE for HAYES is a vote for real reform.

THE safety of the Northern taxpayers can only be assured by electing a Republican Congress.

A VOTE for PETER COOPER is a vote for TILDEN.

EVERY Republican voter in Allegheny county should cast his ballot to-morrow, even if he is compelled to crawl to the polls to do it.

EVERY true friend of the South, who desires to see order and prosperity established down there, will vote to-morrow for HAYES and WHEELER.

A VOTE for HAYES is a vote against a united South.

LOOK out for smooth-bore tickets, containing the names of BUFFUM and HELMOLD, instead of FRAZER and FLINN. They are being circulated throughout the district.

A VOTE for TILDEN is a vote to cast away the fruits of the war.

A GOOD-SIZED straw: JAMES GORDON BENNETT, the editor of the weather-cock New York *Herald*, has made a wager of twenty-five thousand dollars that HAYES will be elected.

A VOTE for HAYES is a vote for returning prosperity.

IF EVERY man who has the real interes of his country and the good of the people at heart does his duty to-morrow by voting, seeing that all vote who should, and that none vote who should not, the nation is safe.

A VOTE for TILDEN is a vote for "a public plunderer."

THE United States has often been the slaughter market of free trade England. It will be our own fault if it is ever again, but every man who votes for HOPKINS and COCHRAN will help to make it so.

IF EVERY Republican of Allegheny county who fears disaster to the country from the success of such a knave as TILDEN, will give to-day and to-morrow to the work of the election, he will do more on his part than he could have done in all the rest of the campaign.

A VOTE for HAYES is a vote for peace in the South.

THE last public man of eminence to repudiate TILDEN is ex Governor ANDERSON, of Kentucky, who declares that the true interests of the country require the utter disbandment and destruction of the Democratic organization as now constructed and managed.

A BRANCH of the TILDEN Literary Bureau, at Baltimore, has issued a campaign history of Andersonville, in which the heavenly delights of that celebrated military pleasure resort are pictured in a style that casts BEN. HILL, of Georgia, with whom HOPKINS and COCHRAN steadily voted during the last session of Congress, wholly into the shade.

A VOTE for TILDEN is a vote to block the wheels of reform.

THE monster daylight Republican demonstration of to-day will be by far the most imposing this city has witnessed during the present campaign. It is seldom that a great political party, on the very eve of the most important election in the country, is inspired with so much confidence in the result, or has such good grounds for anticipating a magnificent triumph.

THE White League assassination of the Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Baker county, Georgia, solely on account of his political views, a report of which is published elsewhere, shows plainly enough that the election of TILDEN means flight or certain death to every white Republican in the South. Do the Republicans of the North realize the full significance of this solemn fact?

A VOTE for HAYES is a vote to strengthen the public credit.

ONE day yet remains. To every Republican in Allegheny county we would say: If you know of a lukewarm or doubtful voter in any part of your ward, precinct or township, go and see him. Make it your personal business to see that he votes, and votes right. See that means are provided for getting the sick and disabled to the polls. See that your challenging and other committees are in readiness. Bring out every Republican vote and keep out every illegal vote.

ALL the signs point to a strong and steady reaction in favor of HAYES. The movement of the moneyed and commercial men of New York city has taken hold of the class it was intended to influence to a much greater extent than was expected. The same is also true of all smaller business centers throughout the country. It is confidently expected that there will be a large HAYES vote polled from among Democrats who are business men but not active politicians.

A VOTE for TILDEN is a vote to revive the Confederacy.

AN INFORMAL ballot for President was taken in Wall street, New York, last Friday, with the following result: Stock Exchange, HAYES, 425; TILDEN, 218; Gold Exchange, HAYES, 91; TILDEN, 65. No Republican would have anticipated such a result a week since. A prominent broker is reported to have said that if the vote had been taken two weeks ago TILDEN would have had a majority. If another were taken to-day he would not get 200 in both rooms.

A FULL vote in the Northern States will neutralize fraud in New York and rebel intimidation. If the Republicans succeed, before another general election such safeguards may be thrown around the counting of the electoral vote as to remove future danger to the electoral vote from corrupt elections. But the thing for voters to remember now, is that the election may assume a shape where nothing by a full vote will peaceably prevent the Democracy from stealing the Government under the forms of law.

A VOTE for HAYES is a vote for the revival of our industries.

REPUBLICANS of greenback proclivities should understand by this time that the Greenback movement is a mere tender to the Democratic party, and that its leaders are in more or less intimate alliance with that organization. The Greenback-Democrats will generally vote the straight Democratic ticket, as they did in Indiana, but they hope to delude the Greenback Republicans into throwing away their votes or giving them direct aid by means of the third ticket. Do Republicans desire to aid in this kind of work?

LOOK out for Democratic impositions. The *Post* of this morning will probably contain a sensational statement to the effect that some twenty-five prominent iron, coal and river men of Allegheny county will not vote for ERRETT. The motive of the roorback lies in the fact that *not one* of the possible signers lives in or can vote in the Twenty-second Congressional district, but that every one of them is a firm and ardent supporter of Mr. ERRETT, and would cast his ballot for him did he reside in that candidate's district. These villainous tricks of the foe simply serve to show the desperate strait to which they are reduced.

A VOTE for TILDEN is a vote for the payment of Southern claims.

PEOPLE who "want a change" should remember that a change from Republican to Democratic rule means to at least double the debt of our country; to nearly, if not quite, ruin our credit, to largely increase our taxes, and, worse than all, to practically re-establish slavery in many parts of the South—the abolition of which cost so many noble lives—and the destruction, to an extent at least, of our glorious Union. This is *all* that this party really has to offer the people. Can they afford to make a "change" which involves such terrible results? This is not a matter of mere party issue, but of union or disunion. All attempts to divide the Republican vote for the Prohibition or Greenback party means TILDEN and a "solid South." This is an hour when every lover of loyalty and union should do his whole duty, whatever may be his preferences on minor points.

A VOTE for HAYES is a vote for equal and exact justice to all men.

LOOK TO YOUR OWN DISTRICT.

There is, naturally, much interest felt in this and every other region in the result of the election to-morrow in New York, Indiana and other doubtful States; but no amount of interest or anxiety in the vote of *other* States, can justify a neglect of our own. The *true* subject of interest, just now, to every earnest Republican, is in our own election districts, and in the candidates we wish to see elected to the Legislature and Congress.

We counsel every reader, then, to look first to his own election district and see that every thing is right *there*. Do not let your anxiety about New York overtop your anxiety about the Republican vote in your own precinct. Render what service you can at home, by helping to get out every Republican vote and by challenging every doubtful or fraudulent voter. The proper effort in the precinct makes the ward, or borough, or township right: the wards and the townships make the counties right: the counties make the States right, and the States make the Union right. The true field of labor, therefore, is the voting precinct, and to that we urge the closest possible attention.

The next point of interest is the Representative or Senatorial district, and next above that is the Congressional district. All of these require watchful care. It is of great importance to secure a Republican Legislature, and redeem the State from the disgrace of the last Democratic House: and it is of still greater importance to redeem the next Congress from the blight of a Democratic majority. Let every Republican bear this in mind, and go to work to-day and to-morrow, with a fixed determination to leave nothing undone that can honestly be done to assure Republican success.

New York and Indiana will take care of themselves. They are in safe hands and will be well attended to. Our concern is in Pennsylvania and in Allegheny county. The friends of HAYES have set their figures at ten thousand majority; but to reach that result will require earnest work all around, and the only way to make it sure is to pay special attention to the election district in which each may happen to live.

BEWARE OF ROORBACKS.

The favorite resort of the Democratic party in close campaigns is to the free use of forgeries, roorbacks, slanders and lies of all kinds on the eve of the election. It holds back its choicest frauds to the last moment, and then lets them loose in a flock, like the brood of human evils that escaped from the fabled box of *Pandora*. No important election has ever passed in this country that did not witness this carnival of lying, and the present is no exception to that rule. The air to-day and to-morrow will be thick with Democratic falsehoods, trumped up for the occasion, and trusted to by their mendacious authors for effect upon the public.

The Democratic Sunday papers yesterday bristled all over with these Democratic forgeries and slanders, and the *Post* of to-day and to-morrow will abandon itself utterly to the spirit of falsehood. Satan appears, just now, to be the principal editor of every Democratic paper in the country.

Let the Republicans beware of these slanders, lies, forgeries and false news of all sorts set afloat by the "reform" managers. These "reformers" are beating any other party, and any other campaign, in the monstrosity, impudence and number of the campaign lies, slanders and false news they set in circulation; and they are to be feared only where they are not guarded against. The true rule, especially for Republicans, is to believe nothing, to do nothing and care for nothing that is held back until the last. All "last cards" are frauds. They are withheld until the last moment solely for the purpose of deceiving and defrauding. Every Republican should set his face like flint against this spirit of foul detraction and unstinted libel. It is a sign of a weak and a bad cause; and the party that resorts to it acknowledges that it has no hope or confidence in the effects of truth or in the justness and worthiness of its cause.

A VOTE for TILDEN is a vote to unsettle public confidence.

ONE of the first acts of the present Confederate Congress, upon their accession to power, was the immediate discharge of Union soldiers in making up the rebel House. Probably nothing could have been done to cause deeper indignation, or to wound more cruelly the feelings of the loyal people of the North. It was a blow aimed at every vacant seat, every maimed limb. The Democratic members of Congress from the North, who voted to sanction these discharges, have realized very fully how much they have outraged the feelings of their constituents. Is it a matter of wonder, then, that now they seek by prevarication to heal the wounds they have inflicted? Their re-election depends upon making such a record white. One of these prevaricators is MR. HOPKINS. Feeling the force of popular indignation over the course of his party in discharging wounded soldiers, he now asserts that the present House has more employees who were Union soldiers than the last. Let us see. The House postoffice in the last Congress had seventeen employees, thirteen of whom were Union soldiers. The present roll does not contain the name of one Union soldier. The office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, during the last Congress, had four employees, two of whom were Union soldiers. The present Republican and the Democratic party is that the former believes in honesty, justice, orderly observance of Constitution and laws, maintenance of the authority of the Federal Union against the assumption of States-rights men and secessionists: in protection to home industry, in resumption of specie currency at the earliest practicable opportunity, and the upright payment of the public debt; in the equal rights of all men, white or black; in the establishment of free schools, and, in fine, of all institutions promoting the welfare of the State. It is the party which resisted the maxim "To the victor belong the spoils;" which carried through the war for the Union and the abolition of slavery, and whose decisions have always been in the main sound, sanitary, patriotic. The Democratic party, which upheld slavery and secession, resisted the war, embraced compromises, now reappears in the Ku-Klux and White Leaguers, puts the authority of the State above that of the Union, repudiates the national debt, insists upon free trade, connives at mob law and intimidation of voters, agrees with the assumptions of Roman Catholicism, keeps the masses in ignorance and superstition, scoffs at honest civil service, is the comfort of Tweedism and the Tammany ring, and has a chronic and hereditary tendency to crawl in the dust. The battle to-morrow thus becomes a struggle between wisdom and folly, between the best elements of the country and the worst.

A VOTE for TILDEN is a vote for continued hard times.

EVERY day gives clearer and more unmistakable evidence of the fact that the Confederate Democracy intend to count TILDEN in, if possible, by throwing out the votes of one or more Republican States. This revolutionary scheme has already been exposed, and the plan for its accomplishment pointed out. Northern Democrats treat this matter as though it were mere idle talk, while many Republicans are slow to believe that such an outrageous attempt at usurpation is seriously contemplated. Such persons do not understand the temper of the desperadoes now leading the Democracy of the "solid South." They mean what they say, and are ready to go even further than they deem it prudent now to declare. Although there is no rule in force, by which the House can legally object to or throw out the vote of any State, the leaders of the Democracy, both in and out of Congress, insist that the twenty-second joint rule is still binding, and announce their intention to act under it, if any Southern States are carried for HAYES and WHEELER. If any one doubts this intention, let him read the declarations made by the notorious CHARLES J. FAULKNER, of West Virginia, at a public meeting held in Clarksburg, on Friday evening last. He virtually states that, if South Carolina, Louisiana or Florida are carried for HAYES he, and his friend Colonel WILSON, will have the votes thrown out, and that *he will die* sooner than submit to any other course. This man, be it remembered, is now a member of the House, as is his friend, Colonel WILSON. Under the rule which they claim is still in force, the House, without the consent of the Senate, can reject the vote of any State, by simply sustaining an objection to its being counted. The doughty FAULKNER, doubtless realizing that the States mentioned are going Republican, evidently hopes to immortalize himself by rising in his place and objecting, while his colleague, Colonel WILSON, will second the conspiracy. Is it not time for the voters of the North, Democrats as well as Republicans, to understand what they are about, and who they are dealing with, when such revolutionary declarations are uttered by men high in official position, and sworn to support the Constitution and the laws? But read the statement published conspicuously in another column.

TILDEN AND REFORM—The triumph of rebellion and treason.

THE manufacturers of Great Britain are praying earnestly for the success of the Democratic party in the great contest of to-morrow, on the ground that the ascendency of that party would insure the overthrow of our present protective system, after which they believe the former large shipments of British iron to this country will be renewed. The English *Iron and Coal Trades Review*, edited by the Secretary of the British Iron Trade Association, in its issue of October 6th, referring to the establishment at Syracuse, New York, of a branch of the steel manufactury of SANDERSON & Co., of Sheffield, says:

> It has been held forth that this is an indication that Great Britain is hopelessly debarred from competing in future with the home manufacturers in the American market. Just at present there is no doubt that America can supply her own wants, and, indeed, she has the resources to supply other nations as well, but these are so unfavorably situated for export that she has not much to look forward to beyond making the iron and steel or her own market. *This she can now depend upon as long as the tariff is maintained at the existing rates*, but there is a strong and increasing party in the States who are bent upon demolishing the protectionist arrangement, which bene fits a select lot of manufacturers, but imposes exceedingly heavy burdens upon the general population, more especially in the Western States. *The tariff is liable to be modified, or even abolished at any time, and in that case an enormous trade would again spring up between the manufacturers of iron in this country and the consumers in the United States.*

If the manufacturers and working men of this great industrial center desire to see such a state of things brought about, let them permit the MORRISON tariff bill—for which HOPKINS and COCHRAN are responsible to the extent of their vote in helping to elect a free trade Speaker of the House—to become a law, and they will, in the words of the *Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association*, "soon see how quickly British iron will be unloaded at our wharves."

POLITICAL experience is worth nothing if men do not learn to profit by it; and the political experience of this campaign should teach all future candidates the expediency of going to "see" the men who may happen to have control, for the time being, of a Sunday paper. The most, if not all of the Republican candidates, this year, refused to "see" one Mr. BREEN, before he made up his mind whom he would support; and the result of this voluntary deprivation of the privilege of beholding his ugly mug is that he is down upon them, tooth and toe nail, and bent upon their defeat.

It is unjust, of course, that this man is a sort of Deputy JOVE, and that he holds in his hands the destinies of all candidates. No one can be elected who does not look upon his awful visage, and he at whom he hurls his terrible thunderbolts is doomed. ERRETT refused to "see" him, although urgently requested to perform the propitiatory rites; but HOPKINS was more politic and now the Sunday *Thunderer* reverberates with the echoes of political thunder in HOPKINS' interest. It is a pity for ERRETT; for if he had only gone to "see" the *Thunderer*, the lightning might have struck elsewhere.

It behooves all future candidates, therefore, to beware of the fate of GAZZAM, ERRETT and others, and to "see" all the Swiss soldiers in time, hereafter. Tne little dogs, Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, will be heard if they are not "seen;" and he who would escape their barking must learn the only method of stopping their mouths. Fair notice has been given to all who aspire to public station to walk up to the captain's office, and if they do not heed the warning they must die the death. Beware of BREEN unless he is "seen."

TILDEN AND REFORM—Death to all industry, ruin to the farmer, starvation to the mechanic.

THE TARIFF.

Protection and Its Results in America.

How Our Industries Have Been Built Up.

Some Indisputable Facts and Interesting Statistics.

1. The first protective tariff law ever enacted in the United States was passed on March 4th, 1789. Result—Manufacturing establishments sprang up throughout the land and the Americans then first entered into competition with Europe for the American trade in manufactured goods.

2. The law of 1789 was amended in 1791 (giving higer protective tariff) and so continued until March 4th, 1817. Result—Plenty of money, plenty of work and good times.

3. Protective tariff reduced on March 4th, 1817. Result—Eight years of hard times and suffering among the manufacturers and their employees.

4. Protective tariff law amended March 4, 1825, in favor of increased protection. Result—Good times, plenty of work and plenty of money for eight years.

5. Protective tariff decreased under Andrew Jackson's administration in 1833. Result—American manufactures crowded out by European goods, hard times and panic of 1837 continuing until 1843.

6. Protective tariff rates increased in 1842. Result—Disappearance of European goods in America, revival of American industries, good times, plenty of work and plenty of money o v e r y w h e r e.

7. Protective tariff rates reduced in 1845 by Polk's Democ a icadministration. Result—Reappearance of European goods, disappearance of American manufactures, no money, no credit, hard times and panic of 1847, continuing until 1857.

8. Protective tariff rates again reduced under Buchanan's Democratic administration. Result—More panic—more hard times, continuing until 1861.

9. Protective tariff rates incersed by Morrell Tariff bill under Lincoln's Republican administration. Result—good times, good money, good wages, Americen industries encouraged, disappearance of European goods in No thern markets, reappearance of European goods in the South by "blockade runner" system of commerce, under Confederate free trade law.

10. On June 24, 1876, the Democratic party in convention at St. Louis, Missouri, prepared and adopted a platform wherein they made the protective tariff question one of the issues of this campaign, and declared the following course on that question to be the policy of the Democratic party in the event of a Democratic victory to-morrow, viz: WE DENOUNCE THE PRESENT TARIFF LEVIED UPON NEARLY 4,000 ARTICLES as *a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretense. * * * It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few.*

Immediately after the adoption of that platform the convention nominated "Tilden, Hendricks and Reform" and that platform and nomination were subsequently *ratified* by the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, including James H. Hopkins and A. G. Cochran, now Democratic candidates for Congress in Allegheny county, on an absolutely free trade platform, against the principles of which neither of them have said or can say one word by way of condemnation.

Result of Democratic victory and the election of Hopkins and Cochran on that Democratic free trade Platform—Repeal of the Morrell protective tariff law, and the hard times, panic, more hard times, reappearance of European goods *"free of duty"*, the closing of every manufacturing establishment in Pennsylvania as a sample of Democratic "reform."

For a better understanding of our position on this subject, we here give the tabular statements showing the condition of our manufactures and trade in 1860 after thirty-five years of Democratic "free trade" rule, contrasted with that of 1870 after ten years of Republican "protection to American industry."

FREE TRADE VS. PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

Statement taken from "Commerce, Mining and Manufactures" tables of "Gray's Atlas of the United States." Pages 54, 55, 56, 57, based upon census of 1860-1870.

Manufactures in the United States.

	Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Wages paid.
1870	252,748	2,053,996	$775,584,343 00
1860	140,443	1,311,246	378,878,966 00
Increase in 10 years of Republican rule	112,305	742,750	$396,705,377 00

VALUE OF PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL ONLY.	
1870	$349,077,923
1860	96,758,292
Increase in ten years of Republican rule	$252,319,631

MINERAL PRODUCTIONS.

1870, United States, principal mineral s	$152,508,994 00
1870, Pennsylvania, principal mineral s	76,398,396 00

Balance in favor of United States $76,393,604 00

By this census report Pennsylvania produced in 1870 within $192,214 of the one-half in value of all the minerals produced in the whole United States, and this includes all of the precious metals and minerals as gold, silver, copper, &c., &c.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Manufacturing (which includes Mining).

	Establishments.	Hands Employed.	Wages paid.	Products.
1870	37,200	319,487	$127,926,504	$711,894,544 00
1860	22,362	222,132	60,269,165	250,121,188 00
Increase 10 years Republican rule	14,838	197,355	$ 67,667,429	$ 421,773,156 00

IRON PRODUCED.

1870—United States, pig iron, number of tons	2,046,125
Pennsylvania	1,033,272
Balance produced by all other States	1,012,951

Pennsylvania producing 20,321 tons more than all the other States and Territories of this Union.

1870—United States, iron ore, number of tons	3,210,918
Pennsylvania	1,085,686
Balance produced by all other States	2,145,232

Pennsylvania produced within 13,960 tons of one-third of all iron ore produced in the United States in 1870.

COAL—ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS—PRODUCED.	
United States, value	$73,524,992 00
Pennsylvania, value	52,357,141 00

Bal. produced by all other States..$21,167,178 00

Pennsylvania produced $31,190,646 00 worth of coal more than all other States and Territories in this Union in 1870.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

[From "L. H. Evert's History of Allegheny County," page 100:]

Business transacted	$200,000,000 00
Establishments	1,844
Employees, males over 16 years of age	29,129
Females over 15 years of age	1,725
Youths of both sexes	3,366
Total employees	34,220
Wages paid to employees	$ 18,000,000 00
Capital invested in manufactories	50,000,000 00
Products of manufactures	90,000,000 00

SPECIAL INVESTMENTS.

1870.	Business.	Wages paid.
Iron	$25,000,000	$7,500,000
Steel	2,000,000	558,841
Glass	4,000,000	2,588,847
Machinery	2,311,139	992,318
Lumber	1,315,000	279,174
Coke	516,500	62,580
Leather	957,000	143,339
Paints	880,000	63,500
Brass founding, &c	1,500,000	128,397
Printing	833,502	426,716
Tin, copper and sheet iron	471,692	179,274
Cotton goods	1,050,000	188,000

1875. Five stock trade credited with sales..... $31,000,000

1876. Coal trade will probably reach.. 15,000,000

There exists an international organization known by the name of "Free Trade League," composed of European manufacturers and shippers (whose goods are covered by the Morrell Tariff law), and their agents and employers, both in Europe and America, aided and abetted in the United States by those producers who manufacture nothing, as the Southern and some of the Western States, the position of which has been related to this question will be shown in the table at the close of this article. In Great Britain alone there are four hundred iron manufacturing establishments, only four teen of which are in operation; and the "Free Trade League" have for some time past been collecting and remitting money from the manufacturers, iron, iron workers and coal miners of Great Britain for the assistance of the Democratic party in this campaign, in consideration of the assurance of the Democratic Convention at St. Louis *that the present tariff "is a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretense"*—to be repealed and never re-enacted, whereby the United States should and would become the market for all European manufactures, to the utter annihilation of the elder protective tariff manufacturing States of this country —which platform Hopkins and Cochran have indorsed.

The Morrell Tariff law, so denounced in the St. Louis platform as "covering nearly 4,000 articles," covers every branch of mining and manufacturing industry upon which the people of eleven States of this Union are to-day dependent for the bread they eat and the clothes they wear, and throughout the whole Western hemisphere there is no single place to which *the Democratic "threat"* contained in that platform is of so much importance as in our own county of Allegheny; and the fulfilment of that *"threat"* would utterly annihilate the mining and manufacturing interests of the Allegheny and Monongahela Valleys, and "reform" this county back to what it was under the "free trade" Buchanan rule of 1857. It is a fact, well known to every manufacturer in this community, that without tariff protection his mills must either close or his employees must bear a reduction of thirty per cent. on their present wages. This is self-evident from the fact that ninety per cent. of the value of a ton of iron is purely the price of the bone muscle and sweat of the laborer, and that the ton of iron now selling for $30 can be sold in Pittsburgh by English houses for $20 in twenty days after the "threat" of the St. Louis platform is fulfilled, by a repeal of the Morrell Tariff law, and that the decrease in price so caused will compel our Pittsburgh manufacturers to compete in their own markets with the pauper labor of Europe.

To the State of Pennsylvania, and more particularly the county of Allegheny, this Democratic "threat" in the St. Louis platform, ratified by Hopkins and Cochran, is simply a question of *life or death*; for the fulfillment of that "threat," in case of Democratic supremacy, will, in thirty days thereafter, crush out 1,844 manufactories in Allegheny county alone (protected by the Morrell law), to make room for European trade, traffic and commerce handled by New York capitalists of the stamp of Samuel J. Tilden, who *"impoverished"* the Brady's Bend Iron Company (one of the *"industries"* threatened) in order to *"subsidize"* himself and Wall street stock brokerage, one of the principal industries to be "fostered" by a repeal of the Morrill Tariff law.

This absolutely "free trade" plank in the St. Louis platform has enabled the Democratic party (aided by the European and American Free Trade League) to expend more money as a corruption fund in this campaign than has been used in any political campaign in the history of this nation, and this money—the Judas pay for the betrayal of the most vital of our industries—the price of the peace, prosperity and happiness of every man, woman and child in this country—is being used here in the city of Pittsburgh to secure the election to Congress of two Democrats *who, whilst claiming to be "protective tariff" men, have, nevertheless, openly and publicly ratified and indorsed and now sustain the St. Louis platform (free trade plank and all), asserting that the protective tariff is a local and territorial question, in the face of the fact that the Democratic party openly and publicly declares that it is a national and an international question to which that party is avowedly pledged in the interest of "free trade."*

If "a barrel" of this free trade money has not yet reached the Democratic press of this county, an explanation of its silence on this "Protective Tariff vs. Free Trade" question would afford great satisfaction to the manufacturers and laborers of the county.

The secret of the incorporation of that free trade plank in the Democratic platform will be easily discovered by an examination of the following table.

Total number of States in this Union	38
Total number claimed by free traders	27
Conceded by free traders to protective tariff	11
Of these 27 free trade States the Democrats claim 25 and concede to the Republicans 2 free trade States and every protective tariff State in this nation.	
Total number of Presidential electors	369
Total number claimed by free traders	249
Total number conceded to protective tariff	120
Electors claimed (modestly) by the Democrats	200

The free traders claim the total Democratic representation which furnishes them on the St. Louis platform 80 per cent. of their entire support in this nation.

The danger to Allegheny county in permitting a Democratic representation in Congress will be further shown by the following table, viz:

1870—Populations.	Congressmen.
Oregon (Democratic free trade)	90,923 3
Delaware (Democratic free trade)	125,015 3
Nevada (Democratic free trade)	42,491 1 del
Total population	258,429 7
Population, Allegheny county (republican protective tariff)	262,204
Deduct population of Oregon, Delaware and Nevada	258,429
Excess in favor of Allegheny county	3,775

Yet Allegheny county, with the above population, has but two Congressional Representatives (and those two Democrats) with which to contest the St. Louis "threat," against a less population represented by seven Democratic free traders.

In view of the fact that the only effective attack made upon the "protective Tariff" since 1833 has been made by the Democratic party; that the Democratic party platform declares openly for "free trade" —that the Pennsylvania Democrats have ratified and indorsed this platform; and in view of our State and county mining and manufacturing interests, can any Democrat in the State of Pennsylvania be wisely trusted to represent our destinies, thus threatened and endangered, in the Congress of the United States? Does not the foregoing conclusively prove that the "Reform Democratic Party" in this campaign a party of policy and not of principle, as it has ever been since it introduced into American politics, under Jackson, the maxim that "to the victors belong the spoils?" In the application of which maxim for thirty-five years of Democratic rule lies the secret of every fault we to-day find in the civil service of this country.

Let us Pray!

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It is almost sixteen years since the great free North outvoted the *solid* slaveholding South, in an election which was to decide which was to govern the land. From the the decision then made by ballots the South promptly appealed to bullets, and in the conflict which ensued the people of the North were brought to their knees at the footstool of the God of battles.

Now, the old issue is on us again! Let us pray before our ballots are drenched with blood. True, no result of the present election would be likely to bring war in the next four years, but a Democratic victory must be a long step in that direction; for it means perpetual domination by fair means or foul, and it is not reasonable to suppose that the victorious North will long consent to be governed by the defeated South, which can now make no attempt to conceal her old arrogance.

Therefore, let us pray that God will defend and perpetuate the Republic; that He will preserve civil and religious liberty against the united efforts of a pro-slavery oligarchy and the old Roman despotism; that He will not permit this hope of the nation's to fall once more into the hands of those men who made it a penal offense to teach the poor to read the name of God who made and preserves us all; of those men who publicly sold women at auction for the worst of purposes; who robbed cradle and family Bible to raise cities while "trading in slaves and souls of men."

Let us come before our Father in Heaven confessing the sins of that party who have but half done the great work of emancipation, and asking that it be stirred to do works mete for repentance, and that the poor be not made the victims of our sins.

Let us beseech Him to remember the exslave and not deliver him into the hands of those who hate him with perfect hatred, that to-morrow the lovers of agony which his ancesters have been "pling up in heaven" for the last three hundred years.

Let us "remember them that are in bonds as bound with them," and wrestle with Jehovah on their account—pray for their deliverance with a fervor that will not take no for an answer.

Good men and women, who love God, let us spend two days and nights praying, not in closets on our knees, but doing what our hands may find to do, while, with earnestness of purpose, we besiege the Most High, on behalf of our beloved land, that He will rescue her from corruption in every form, from danger in every shape, but especially from the threatened victory of her implacable foes. In God's name, in the name of Christ, our Savior, let us pray for the Republic. JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

The California Grangers think they have solved the problem of shipping fruit from the Pacific coast. They have just tried the experiment of a refrigerator car with great success, and now predict that next year they will be able to place California oranges, lemons, peaches, plums and apricots in the New York market early in June, pears in July and grapes in August, and they think that New York will even look to California for her spring lambs.

Hemming is the appropriate name of the great English needlemaker.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.

2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.

3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.

4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.

5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.

6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.

7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in many instances, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.

8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, ensure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.

9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.

10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, C. Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 80 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh
Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.

1876.

WILLIAM SEMPLE.

New Goods!

A very large, select and complete variety of the latest novelties in most desirable and fashionable dress fabrics.
Alpaca, Cashmere and Diagonal Brocades.
Mohair, Damassee and Sateen Brocades.

Lowest Prices!

Armure and Cashmere Stripes.
Camel's Hair and Basket Cloth Suitings, and a fine assortment of seasonable Plain and Fancy Dress Goods at the lowest prices.

New Goods

From 10c per yard to $2, French, American and Foreign Dress Materials, extra good value.
Superior good bargains in Fine and Medium Black and Colored Cashmeres, in all shades and qualities.

Lowest Prices!

Black Goods Department very full and replete in all goods embraced in this department. Best value and lowest prices.
At 12½, 15 and 18½c, best and newest styles Tycoon Repps for Wrappers.

NEW GOODS!

New fancy Dress Plaids, and Plaids for Children's Wear, at the lowest prices.
Ladies' Sacquing Cloths, of all kinds, at the lowest prices.

Nos. 165,

REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

AT LARGE—
BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,
JOHN W. CHALFANT.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	JOHN WELSH,	15.	MILES J. TRACY,
2.	HENRY DISSTON,	16.	S. W. STERNBERGER,
3.	C. J. HOFFMAN,	17.	DANIEL J. MORRELL,
4.	CHAS. T. JONES,	18.	JEREMIAH LYONS,
5.	EDWIN H. FITLER,	19.	WILLIAM HAY,
6.	JOS. W. BARNARD,	20.	WILLIAM CAMERON,
7.	BENJAMIN MYERS,	21.	HENRY BUHL,
8.	JAMES KNARR,	22.	DANIEL O'NEILL,
9.	JOHN B. WARFEL,	23.	WILLIAM KERR,
10.	JOSEPH THOMAS,	24.	SIMON P. BERGER,
11.	ARIO PARDEE,	25.	SAMUEL M. JACKSON,
12.	LEWIS PUGH,	26.	JAMES M'CRETHERAN,
13.	S. S. BLAIR,	27.	W. W. WILBUR.
14.	WILLIAM CALDER,		

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH M'NEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. KEARNS, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
R. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable to the health and welfare of but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and invigorates life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomach in general, E. F. KUNKEL'S Bitter Wine of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess in a state of Solution, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a clear and vigorous feeling?
If you do, buy KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, November 4, 1876.

Some bankers report their business extremely dull, while others experienced a fair activity. We should judge the latter to be the exception rather than the rule, and think it true that the aggregate business of our banks to-day was far below an average. Lenders are disposed to take affairs easily, as their funds are pretty well loaned up for the present, and they are confident that the present lull will pass away into activity after the excitements of election are over. Rates continue steady at 8@9 per cent., with occasional business at 7 per cent. on exceptionally good paper. The Clearing House report shows an average volume of business as follows:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
October 30	$964,861 09	$136,233 57
October 31	663,390 27	129,072 33
November 1	776,759 37	200,881 41
November 2	878,583 77	152,816 55
November 3	786,467 63	148,403 20
November 4	706,626 15	136,186 45
Total	$4,776,189 00	$873,073 51
Week ending Oct. 28	$4,418,716 85	$832,327 43
Week ending Oct. 21	4,791,212 11	787,015 22
Week ending Oct. 14	4,712,738 08	1,026,259 79
Week ending Oct. 7	4,891,078 43	924,345 95
Wk ending Nov. 6, '75	4,430,846 12	748,515 61
Total 1876 to date	196,787,190 20	37,948,225 95
Total 1875 to date	188,179,810 11	33,126,255 20

—There is not much to be said on the subject of local stocks and securities. From Philadelphia we learn of a sustained market for first-class railway mortgages, while sales are weak at a decline since the opening of the week. The following are the latest Eastern quotations on railway stocks and securities of this vicinity:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
A V R R 7'sm.1904	104½		E & P 1st. 7s	92	
A V R R 7'sm.	95		E & P 2d 7s	75	
A V R Rinc 6's	47		E & P Sequip	5	88
C & P 1st m.	90		E & P Consol.	50	60
C & P consol. 6's	111		P & C onn 7s 88.1901	103½	
C & P 1st m. 6's	103½		P, Ft W & C		
C & P 2d m. 6's	95½		R'y stk	104½	102½
P R R 1st m. 1905	104½		Do 1st mtge 120	120½	
P R R m. 1907	114		Do 2d mtge	112	
P R R m. 7's.	107		Do 3d mtge	104	
P R R con. 7's 1905	104½		P, T & Balk.	84½	9
S il Kill 7s 85	86		Do 7's	47	48
P, C & St L 7s. 81	81½		West Penn 6's	75	77

—We furnish below an abstract of the reports of the national banks of this city, made to the Comptroller of the Currency, of their condition on the second of October. The noticable features of the statement are the large items of cash held by the banks and the extreme proportion of reserve held, which is the largest reported since June 29, 1874. All these items are materially increased since the report opened, while the circulation outstanding has undergone a contraction of $1,200,000. The changes in the other items are slight. The following is the statement:

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$17,765,651 25
Overdrafts	50,073 09
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	6,284,500 00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	150,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand	1,040,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	428,520 73
Due from approved reserve agents	2,195,567 39
Due from other national banks	791,374 93
Due from State banks and bankers	276,424 31
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	1,241,766 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	291,897 76
Premiums paid	151,811 67
Checks and other cash items	197,601 45
Exchanges for Clearing House	554,498 22
Bills of other national banks	350,101 00
Fractional currency	37,157 89
Specie	89,021 49
Legal tender notes	2,893,322 00
U. S. certs of dep for legal tend'r n'es	160,000 00
Five per cent. redemption fund	297,187 50
Due from U. S. Treasurer	94,200 70
Total	$35,236,105 80

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid in	$ 17,000 000
Surplus fund	3,057,461 92
Other undivided profits	980,824 83
National bank notes outstanding	5,517,990 00
State bank notes outstanding	6,008 00
Dividends unpaid	67,882 25
Individual deposits	12,719,206 26
United States deposits	131,349 57
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	125,645 88
Due to other national banks	1,184,458 33
Due to State banks and bankers	1,091,717 26
Bills payable	60,000 00
Total	$35,236,105 80

The following is a statement of the lawful money reserve of the national banks in the city of Pittsburgh, as shown by the report of their condition on the 21 day of October, 1876:

Liabilities.

Deposits	$13,692,944
Reserve required, 25 per cent.	3,400,737
Reserve held	3,448,825
Ratio of reserve	25 49 cent.

Classification of Reserve held.

Specie	$ 89,021
Legal tenders	2,893,322
U. S. certificates of deposit	100,000
Due from reserve agents	2,195,567
Redemption fund with Treasurer	297,187

The ratio of reserve on the 17th of December, 1875, was 52.37 per cent.; on the 1st of October, 1875, 55.57 per cent.; on the 23d of October, 1874, 39.7 per cent.; and on the 30th of June, 1874, 40.9 per cent.

—The New York bank statement shows a rising average for specie and a falling one for legal tender notes. The surplus reserve now stands at $9,942,175, which is $1,041,775 less than last week. The following is a comparison of the averages for the past two weeks:

	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.	Differences.
Loans	$259,840,800	$260,084,200	Inc. $ 243,400
Specie	15,946,200	17,436,900	Inc. 1,490,700
Legal tenders	41,264,200	40,255,300	Dec. 1,008,900
Deposits	215,362,000	215,331,500	Dec. 30,500
Circulation	21,326,000	21,326,000	No change.
Reserve held	64,909,200	63,709,400	Dec. 1,018,800
Reserve req'd	53,978,750	53,848,375	Dec. 130,375
Surplus reserve	10,930,450	9,942,175	Dec. 1,049,275

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

Stocks.	10:30 A M.	11:30 A M.	12:30 P M.	1:30 P M.	2:40 P M.
* November 4, 1876.					
Gold	103½	103¾	103¾	103¾	.....
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	119½	119½	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5's, 1881	110	110	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 4½'s, 1891	115½	115½	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 4's, 1907, registered	114½	114½	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 4's, 1907, coupon	114½	114½	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 6's, 1868, registered	117	117	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 6's, 1868, coupon	117	117	.....	.....	.....
10-40's, registered	114½	114½	.....	.....	.....
10-40's, coupon	114½	114½	.....	.....	.....
Currency 6's	123½	123½	.....	.....	.....
New Spr ngfield	103½	103½	.....	.....	.....
Wells Fargo Express	107	107	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	24½	24½	.....	.....	.....
Panama	125	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adams Express	107	107	.....	.....	.....
Wells-Fargo Express	112	112	.....	.....	.....
American Express	69	69	.....	.....	.....
United States Express	69	69	.....	.....	.....
New York Central	102½	102½	.....	.....	.....
Erie	19½	19½	.....	.....	.....
Do. preferred	37	37	.....	.....	.....
Harlem	127½	127½	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Central	97½	97½	.....	.....	.....
Panama	125	125	.....	.....	.....
North Western	38	38	.....	.....	.....
Do. preferred	69½	69½	.....	.....	.....
Lake Shore	76½	76½	.....	.....	.....
Illinois Central	92	92	.....	.....	.....
Cleve. and Pitts	90	90	.....	.....	.....
C., C. & I	39	39	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey Cent	36½	.....	.....	.....	.....
GOVERNMENTS.					
U. S. coupons, 1881	117½	New 5's	113		
U. S. 5's, 1865	110	New 4½'s	111		

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 109¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, November 4.—Money closed at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $216,000. Customs receipts $235,000. Sterling exchange 482½@483. Clearings $14,000 000.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 109¾, and closed at 109¾, all sales of the day having been at these figures. Carrying rates 1 and 2 per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds dull and lower. Railroad bonds dull and steady this afternoon; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central seconds sold at 12; Cleveland, Columbus, Chicago and Indianapolis firsts brought 108. State bonds quiet and dull at nominal prices. Little was done at the Stock Exchange to-day, business being overborne by interest in politics—affairs and the desire of Wall street appear to be to bear Morrill, Secretary of the Treasury, for the national credit in connection with the Presidential contest. The stock market opened with slight changes from yesterday's closing prices and the general list until about 11:30 declined ¼@¾ per cent., the latter Western Union Telegraph; Northwestern preferred advance ½ per cent. Prices subsequently advanced ¼@¾ per cent., the latter Western Union Telegraph, when the market became steady. Toward the close the market became firm but dull, except for Ohio and Mississippi, which was weak, the stock declining under free sales to 9½. Western Union advanced to 7½. Lake Shore to 77½. Northwestern common to 38, preferred to 69¾, and Michigan Central to 96¾. Other changes late in the afternoon were unimportant. The market closed dull and lower, except for Western Union, which was better. Sales at the Stock Exchange aggregated 55,000 shares, of which 13,500 were Lake Shore, 1,500 Northwestern, 4,700 St. Paul, 11,800 Ohio and Mississippi, 12,900 Western Union, 2,000 Wabash and 2,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

Stocks.		Stocks.	
West. Union Tel	7½	Rock Island	101½
Quicksilver	13	St. Paul	24¾
Do. preferred	16	Do. preferred	55¾
Pacific Mail	24½	Toledo & Wabash	12
Mariposa	7	Do. preferred	16
Do. preferred	45	Terre Haute	7
Adams Express	107	Do. preferred	25
Wells-Fargo Ex	112	Chicago & Alton	102
American Express	69	Do. preferred	110
United State Ex	68½	New York Central	102¾
New York Central	102¾	Ohio & Mississippi	9½
Erie	19¾	Delaware & Lack	94½
Do. preferred	37	Western Union	97½
Harlem	127½	Missouri Pacific	15
Do. pref	135	Atlantic & P. pref	2
Michigan Central	97¾	Indianapolis Central	7
Panama	125	Burl'g'n & Quincy	115
North Western	38	Hannibal & St. Joe	14½
Do. preferred	69¾	Union Pac. stock	61
Lake Shore	76¾	Central Pac. bonds	103
Illinois Central	92	Union Pac. bonds	103½
Cleve. and Pitts	90	Do. land grants	102
C., C. & I	39	Do. S. F. bonds	91½
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GOVERNMENTS.

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—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	81½
Reading	....	....	23¾
United Cos. of N. J	....	137¼	123
Phila. Title & Buffalo	....	....	85½
Lehigh Valley	....	....	62½
Allentown Valley	104	....	....
Central Transportation	40	....	....
Empire Transportation	....	50	....
P. C. & St. L. pf.	....	....	80½

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CITY MATTERS.

Five eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV'C'
ROOM 58, FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, PA., November 5, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind—Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.332	41.5	78	E.	2	Cloudy
2 P. M.	30.222	57	40.5	S. E.	3	Clear.
9 P. M.	30.303	47	61.5	E.	2	Haze.

A Sore Throat,

or a distressing cough, is speedily cured by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. MWF

Next Term.

Pittsburgh Female College opens November 20th. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D.

Next Term.

Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music opens November 20th. Sixty full lessons for $18. Address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Returns of Allegheny Officials.

The following are the returns of cash to the Treasurer by the Allegheny officials for the month of October: Mayor Phillips, $354 40; Charles Davis, City Engineer, $36 00; H. C. Richmond, Superintendent water works, $422 48; David Hastings, clerk Markets, $2,255 41; Alex. Hanna, Street Commissioner, $40 00; Henry Nesmith, Street Commissioner, $24 00; George B. McNulty, Diamond scales, $275 59; D. J. Bodes, Second ward scales, $211 90; Isaac Hipley, Fourth ward scales, $18 20; William Greenwalt, Book Measurer, $116 52.

Larceny of a Pocketbook.

About six weeks ago Mr. J. D. Moss, of McCandless township, lost his pocket book on the upper part of Federal street, Allegheny. It contained about $30 and some valuable papers. He advertised his loss without any result until a days ago few a young man employed as a driver in Marvin's cracker establishment informed him that he saw the pocket-book picked up by a colored teamster, whose face he would know if he saw it again. He ascertained where the colored party lived, and the two paid him a visit. Mr. Moss demanded his pocket book, but the man denied all knowledge of it. Moss then entered information against him before 'Squire McKelvey for Larceny. The colored man, whose name is Taylor, gave bail for a hearing.

City Surveys.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Survey Committee on Saturday afternoon, the pay rollamounting to $731 was approved The Engineer reported in the matter of a change of grade of Carson street at the Eagle Iron Works, Saw Mill Run, that the work should be done or the coal railway of the works removed, and if a change of grade be adopted, Mullin & Maloney, owners of the mill, should pay all damages. M. & M. were paid damages by reason of the opening of the street. Bids for the furnishing and delivery where needed of 200 stone monuments to mark the boundary of the city, were opened and the contract awarded Evan Jones at $1 65 per stone.

To Workingmen!

The following from one of the most prominent printers named among those prosecuted for conspiracy in 1873, explains itself:

PITTSBURGH, November 4, 1876.

Hon. Russell Errett:

DEAR SIR—The use of my name in the circular gotten up by a few printers was entirely unauthorized. While I was one of the defendants, I was not arrested, or in any way molested, and I am satisfied that you are wrongfully accused.

I propose to vote for you and to do all I can in your support at the same polls at which Mr. Hopkins votes.

Respectfully,
S. SIDEBOTTOM.

Death in a Railroad Car.

A Hebrew gentleman from Brooklyn died on Saturday in a car of the Chicago express, which arrived at the Union Depot about noon. It appears that the deceased, who was afflicted with a pulmonary disease, had been sojourning in Minnesota for the benefit of his health. The climate of that region had such a beneficial effect that it was thought the patient had entirely recovered. It was therefore decided to return to New York, and the party took passage in one of the Pullman hotel cars. Shortly after leaving Chicago the gentleman was stricken down suddenly with an attack of *hemorrhage of the lungs*, and died almost immediately. Telegrams were sent to Fort Wayne and an undertaker was employed to furnish a coffin, which was accordingly done upon the arrival of the train there. The sad funeral party reached the city on time, and was taken over the Pennsylvania Railroad at noon Saturday. The aged mother and a brother of the deceased accompanied the remains.

Sudden Death.

Mr. Bruce Dickson, a well-known citizen of this community, died suddenly at his residence at Swissvale, on Sabbath morning, at half-past one o'clock. Deceased had been for a number of years employed as clerk in the Merchants' and Manufacturers Bank of this city, but for some years past had been in the oil business. He had been in delicate health for some weeks, but there were no alarming symptoms until Saturday night. His physician, Dr. Semple, left him in a comfortable and hopeful situation, Saturday afternoon, and informed him that he would not call again until next morning. About half-past eleven o'clock there was a sudden change, and the doctor was speedily summoned. He found his patient in a dying condition from a new complication which had made rapid and fatal development. Mr. Dickson was informed that he could not survive until morning, and in less than two hours he expired. The deceased was a very quiet, unassuming gentleman, and possessed of all the qualities which endow the loving father and brother, the constant friend, and the worthy citizen. He leaves two children, his wife having died some years ago. His many friends will deeply deplore his decease.

The New Federal Street Depot.

Mr. F. Slataper, Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania Company, will soon have completed the plans for the proposed Federal street depot. These plans will be submitted to Allegheny Councils, and if the difficulty in relation to the occupancy of Church avenue can be overcome the contracts for a $50,000 passenger and freight depot will immediately be let. And, Mr. S. states, if the winter be a favorable one, work will be begun before spring. The new depot is designed to include the West Penn station, and it is safe to say that, when completed, the North Side Union Depot will do away with two of the worst outrages on the traveling public (the two Federal street depots) in the United States. It is not the intention, as has been stated, of the Pennsylvania Company to move any of the general offices from their present locality on Penn avenue, but the Allegheny structure will simply contain the offices necessary for a freight and passenger depot. The requirements of Allegheny demand a peculiar class of depot, which must be both a terminus for accommodation and a way station for through trains. For the former it is proposed to take up the north side of the new station, and to cover these with a neat shed roof extending from the main building to the line of South Common.

Overseers of Elections.

The Common Pleas No. 2, on Saturday, appointed the following Overseers of Elections, to serve on Tuesday next:

First district, Ross township—David Thompson and E. C. McCallum.

First district, Thirty-second ward—M. J. Dane and John W. Douglas.

Second district, Fourth ward, Allegheny—Wm. Guckert and John Fielding.

Third District, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh—Thos. H. White and Thos. M. Court.

Fifth district, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh—James J. Fox and Wharton McKnight.

Second district, Second ward, Allegheny—James McMurtrie and W. W. Barker.

Second district, Thirty-second ward—Frank Bausman and Philip Smith.

Second district, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh—Chas. B. Barr and W. H. Bautier.

Third district, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh—August Volmer and August Hill.

Second district, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh—Samuel M. Hepburn and James Munn.

First district, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh—Nicholas Stokel and C. W. Gerwig.

Second precinct, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh—Fred. K. Seitz and Geo. Strain.

First district, Eighth ward, Allegheny—August Marshal and Peter Mowl.

Fourth district, Second ward, Allegheny—Robert Bailes and David Jones.

Third district, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh—Robert Lucas and Wm. Bauersmith.

Second district, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh—John W. Tim and Thos. D. Carnahan.

Second district, Eighth ward, Allegheny—Jesse Sutton and A. Jackson.

Second district, Third ward, Allegheny—Allen Hiner and James Sims.

First district, Chartiers township—Van A. Reed and Andrew McCartney.

Fifth district, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh—Michael Cahill and William H. Jones.

Snowden township—John J. Phillips and Herman Handel.

Second district, O'Hara township—Thos. Hulings and William Sleigh.

First district, Fifth ward, Allegheny—Edward Kelly and S. S. D. Thompson.

Second district, Fifth ward, Allegheny—Jeremiah Dunley and S. A. Johnston.

F. G. Smoking Tobacco
on top of all other brands.

MONONGAHELA CITY.

Grand Torchlight Demonstration—The Republicans Rally, Horse, Foot and all Arms—Brilliant Spectacular Display of the Pittsburgh Battalion and the Monongahela Division—Torches, Fireworks and Illumination.

The torchlight demonstration of the Republicans at Monongahela City Saturday evening, was a grand gala affair. The oldest inhabitant allowed that it put the cap sheaf on any political parade, made thus far in that vicinity during this memorable campaign.

THE AUGURIES

were most favorable to a rally of the Republican forces, and those interested indulged accordingly in the most sanguine anticipations of the success of the turnout. The weather had the pleasant aspects of an Indian summer eve, that both invited and was an incentive to outdoor exercise. The cool, bracing air and dry condition of the ground underfoot made walking delightful. There was

AN IMMENSE GATHERING

of the population, and the electors, irrespective of party, from the surrounding districts to witness the Republican demonstration. The people of Monongahela City turned out *en masse*. During the day there was an influx of visitors, till towards evening the town was thronged with excited, curious people, who had come to see a grand Hayes and Wheeler revew that would cap the climax. The grangers, whose numbers were swelled by folks from the neighboring villages and hamlets, came on foot, on horseback and in every possible conveyance. There was a further augmentation to the crowd of quotas from the small operative communities of millmen and miners, of steel sinewed, horny handed, hearts of oak, who came in skiffs, rowing miles of slack water, from above and below, to reach the field of review. The colored folks came in family groups, from far and near, their dusky, mobile faces, animated gestures and excited remarks, showing that they viewed the demonstration as one made, particularly, in the freedman's cause. Trains on the P. V. & C. Railroad brought in numbers, and the gathering assumed imposing proportions.

THE SPECTACULAR DISPLAY

of the marching clubs was of the most brilliant and inspiriting character. Owing to the late arrival of the special train, on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, of twenty-seven cars, carrying the Pittsburgh delegation, the procession was delayed in its formation, and the column did not start till 9:40 P. M. The train had waited an hour on three Pittsburgh clubs, and finally was compelled to leave without two of them, who failed to reappear.

The thermometer of political feeling, that had been rising to fever heat, culminated upon the arrival of the South Side battalion, and reached the stage of irrepressible enthusiasm. The moving of the column was the signal for an outburst of popular acclamation along its route. The progress of the procession might be traced by the vociferous cheering.

THE SCENIC EFFECTS

of the torches, transparencies, and fireworks made a weird, picturesque and animating spectacle. The hazy atmosphere intensified the reflection of the sea of illumination, that was thrown against the veil of night. The waves of flame rose and fell in gentle undulations, as the long column of torch bearers moved in the cadence of the march.

The crashing, inspiriting music of the bands, the shouting of men and explosion of fireworks rent the air in multitudious sound.

Main and Chess streets, the route pursued, were resplendently illuminated. Domicile and business houses were tastefully lighted up, and the thoroughfares as the procession moved through them, had the appearance of a sea of flickering flame, ebbing and flowing in igneous billows.

The following was the formation of the column:

Chief Marshal—M. P. Morrison. Chief of Staff—Col. W. Hazzard. Adjutant General—John L. George. Assistant Adjutants—Messrs. Madison, Walker, Cravin, Taggart, Abrams, Long and Rush.

Escort—Body of mounted aids.

The Bayne Club, mounted, Captain John Wall, 80 men.

Union township, Citizens' Corps, mounted. Captain E. M. Lindsey, 40 men.

Monongahela Club, Captain J. D. V. Hazzard, 84 men.

Band, City Drum Corps.

Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth ward Clubs, Captain West Church, 200 men.

Young Men's Club, Twenty-ninth ward, Captain M. Wilker, 90 men.

Second ward Club, Captain Dewald, 75 men.

Band.

Thirty-third ward Club, Captain Ross, 120 men.

Thirtheth Ward Club, Capt. Chris. Vourckel, 50 men.

South Side Citizens' Club, Captain A. C. Dalzell, 108 men.

Twenty-sixth Ward Club, Captain Gordon Stewart, 100 men.

Twenty-first Ward Club, Captain Stewart, 90 men.

Thirty-first Ward Club, Captain Thomas, 65 men.

Twenty-eighth Ward Club, Captain Rob. Scott, 60 men.

Mingo Cadets, Captain Jno. Gregg, 85 juniors.

Shoenberger Colored Club, Captain W. Catlin, 72 men.

East Carroll Citizens' Delegation, Captain Jno. Hamilton, 50 men.

West Carroll Citizens' Delegation, Captain John Youngess, 50 men.

Monongahela Glee Club in Wagon, Leader, C. M. Yohe, 10 singers.

Washington Colored Club, Captain Skinner, 35 men.

Boiler's Brass Band.

Baldwin Township Straightaways, Captain Ross M. Swaney, 100 men.

Beck's Run Band.

Beck's Run Club, Captain Robert Kennedy, 53 men.

Independent Hayes and Wheeler, Captain W. Bissett, 130 men.

Martial Band.

The Mingo Club, Captain David Clark, 43 men.

INCIDENTS.

Among the special features of the parade were the fine marching of the Monongahela Club, the splendid equipment of the South Side Citizens' Club, the picturesque outfit of the Independent Hayes and Wheeler Club, the grand turn out of the 24th and 25th wards Club and that model organization, the Young Men's Club of the South Side.

The Shoenberger Colored Club was noteworthy for its soldierly bearing.

Captain Dewald's company bore a fine and costly banner, on which was a magnificent portrait of Hayes.

The Straightaways had a rich silk banner—the champion flag of the procession.

Major Morrison rode his famous war horse, Grant, well remembered by the veterans as of the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Before the parade, the Monongahela Club was complimented by the present of a handsome flag and cedar staff,—the gift of the ladies of the city. Hon. George V. Lawrence made the presentation speech, which was responded to by Captain James P. Sayers in a neat and telling style.

Credit is due the management of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad for their ample accommodations, and the efficient manner in which they supplemented every detail of transportation.

A train of twenty-seven cars was promptly supplied, and the South Side delegation has reason to be gratified with their handsome reception at the hands of the company's officers and conductors. Everything passed off pleasantly, smoothly and without accident.

The Monongahela division, officers and members, tendrr their sincere thanks to the Pittsburgh battalion for the splendid style in which they co-operated with them and insured the success of the demonstration.

Services at Smithfield M. E. Church.

"But except ye repent ye shall likewise perish." The above, which will be found in the thirteenth chapter and fifth verse of Luke, was the text from which the Rev. C. W. Smith, pastor of the Smithfield M. E. church, discoursed last evening. The members and others who usually occupy the front seats in the church, which were vacant, missed, probably, the best practical sermon which has been preached in that house for years. The honorable Captain S. B. Cooper was present and seemed to enjoy the occasion very much. In years as well as in the length of time he has been connected with that church, he is now the oldest member. Forty years ago, when comparatively a young man, active in his movements and resolute in the discharge of his every duty, he first passed around the old-fashioned black bag on the end of a long stick, in which the congregation were wont to deposit their contributions. Last night, with flowing white hair, a form bent down with the weight of more than three score and ten years, he passed around the basket for the same object.

Robberies.

The house of James M. Campbell, Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, was entered on Saturday night by some thief or thieves while the Democratic procession was passing, and jewelry, clothing and other valuables to the amount of about one hundred dollars stolen. No clue.

Mr. Willington's residence, 171 Second avenue, was also burglarized, and similar valuables to the amount of nearly forty dollars carried away.

The Chiefs of Police of both cities desire to caution the community against the inroads of sneak thieves to-day.

Struck a Woman.

Officer Bombaugh has made information before Mayor McCarthy against Edward Berry for felonious assault and battery. The charge is founded on the allegation that Berry, while marching along Fifth avenue, in Saturday night's procession, near the corner of Smithfield street, struck a woman with an axe, inflicting a painful, but not a dangerous wound. Berry was arrested by Roundsman Coulson, and jailed for a hearing.

F. G. Smoking Tobacco
is not rank.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Woodward and Paxson.

The Birmingham Fire Insurance Company vs. Kountz; error to the Common Pleas Court No. 2. Argued by Burgwin for plaintiff in error and Acheson contra.

Murtland vs. Bennett; error to the Common Pleas Court No. 1. Argued by Barton for plaintiff in error and Acheson contra.

After hearing these two cases the court adjourned for consultation.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

In the case of Simmons & Co., petitioners in bankruptcy, against Thomas J. Fearl, a bankrupt, on motion of counsel for Fearl, the court granted a writ of error to the United States District Court.

In the matter of Henderson E. Davis, bankrupt, D. T. Watson presented the petition of George S. Head, trustee, and on motion it was ordered that the decree of the District Court in said case, authorizing the sale of real estate mortgaged to the petitioner freed from the lien of said mortgage, be reversed.

United States District Court—Judge Ketenam.

Benj. F. Biber, bankrupt. Leave granted to settle with Henry C. Snaman on certain claim for $125.

A. W. Kredel & Co., bankrupts. Resolution for composition with creditors ordered to be recorded and made valid and binding.

Thomas Dingman, bankrupt. Report of real estate confirmed absolutely.

Horace Stoddard, bankrupt. Similar order.

The jury in the case of Wm. Wettach *et al* vs. James H. Abrahams, returned a verdict that "we find that the first issue raised by the pleadings to wit: as to the solvency of the firm on Wettach & Co., is true. As to the second issue, as to the fact whether James A. Abrahams was on April 26th, 1876, a co-partner, we find that the same is not true."

Groves & Shoemaker vs. William J. Manigal. Register's report presented and confirmed absolutely.

William, John J. and Henry Fisher, bankrupts. It appearing that each of the said bankrupts has in all things conformed to his duty according to the requirements of the act, it is ordered that they be discharged.

The court then adjourned until November 14th.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the voluntary assignment of August Hartz to L. Weiderhold and Adam Reinman. First and partial account confirmed nisi.

In the voluntary assignment of Baldinger & Kline to J. H. Lotz and J. Baldwin, final account of assignee was filed to be confirmed absolutely on December 2d, unless exceptions are filed in the meanwhile.

Samuel Wood's resignation as Election Assessor of the Fourth district of the Second ward, Allegheny, was accepted.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Emma Gustafson vs. Magnus Gustafson; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Mary E. Sherman vs. Mark H. Sherman; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Isabella Maginn vs. Edward Maginn; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Mary W. Ayres vs. Wm. H. Ayres; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Elizabeth S. Cogley vs. Richard E. Cogley, libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

John Dever vs. Jane Dever; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

W. C. McNamara and Geo. W. Shirley were appointed Commissioners in the divorce proceeding of Cornelia A. Simpson vs. Arthur Simpson.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estate of Barbara Hillen, deceased. Guardian appointed for minor children of decedent.

Nathaniel Linton, deceased. Executors and testamentary trustees allowed to withdraw their petition for discharge and invest moneys of said decedent's estate.

Jno. B. Davis, deceased. Petition of W. J. Thomas and Evan Evans, surety, for citation upon the administratrix for counter security. Rule granted returnable the 8th inst.

Susan N. Moore, deceased. Report of Commissioners presented and confirmed nisi.

Mary Fangmeier, deceased. Answer filed to rule to show cause why an attachment should not issue, and Robert Lehmms appointed trustee to receive money due Elizabeth Lehmms from said estate.

Annie Hamilton, minor. Petition for citation in estate of said minor. Citation returnable the 18th inst.

Estate of Anton Hillen, deceased. Exceptions to account of M. Hillen, 40 men.

Estate of Patrick McCrory, deceased. Order made allowing administrator to sell real estate.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Henry Hillsel, charged with aggravated assault and battery, and convicted of simple assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and cost.

The remainder of the day was consumed in hearing surety of the peace and abandonment cases.

Jury trials will be resumed on Wednesday morning.

Legal Notes.

Margaret Dougherty and William Connelly commenced proceedings in the Common Pleas Court to secure a writ of *quo warranto* on the Mutual Building and Loan association of McKeesport. One of the parties borrowed $1,792, and the other $2,350, and gave bond and mortgage to secure the Association in the sums of $900 and $4,000 respectively. The money not being paid when due, the Association foreclosed the mortgages and sold the property. The plaintiffs claim that the Association has violated its charter in charging more than the legal rate of interest, in imposing and collecting unjust dues and fines, and in neglecting to comply with its charter by building houses and loaning money to its members. Hence they ask the court to review the proceedings.

Felix C. Negley and Graham Scott, assignees of Negley, filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas No. 1, against Thomas Mellon to compel him to produce certain books, papers and accounts of the firm of F. C. Negley, and for the appointment of a Master to state an account between Messrs. Negley and Mellon. An injunction is also asked in the meanwhile to restrain the defendant from prosecuting certain actions at law, and from disposing of any of the real or personal property of the firm.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Library Hall.

Miss Dargon closed her engagement at this house on Saturday evening. While it was not so successful, financially, as her friends and the management could have wished, its artistic outcome was more than satisfactory. Miss Dargon is a lady of much talent, especially in tragedy, and she is supported by a very fine company. We can commend them to theater-goers everywhere as worthy of the most liberal patronage.

This evening Miss Mary Anderson, a lady young in years and stage experience, but who has won at a single bound laurels usually requiring years of struggle to attain, will begin a short season, opening with Shakespeare's sublime love tragedy, "Romeo and Juliet." She will be supported by the full Library Hall company—and there are few better in the country.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The manager of this Opera House, with a full amount of "Brass," raised much of a Rowe at his theater, last week, and reaped a fair amount of circulating medium. Mr. Rowe's engagement was successful, financially and otherwise, and he will be sure of a warm welcome whenever he may come again, be it sooner or later.

This week the Sothern—Mary Sothern—will renew his pleasant relations with the Pittsburgh public through the medium of "Our American Cousin." It is hardly necessary at this late day to eulogize Mr. Sothern's inimitable *Dundreary*; but it will interest our readers to know that during the week he will produce a new comedy by Robertson, entitled "Home," and the "Hornet's Nest."

A Mysterious Proceeding.

About two o'clock yesterday morning two men entered the boarding house of Mrs. Wells, on Lacock street, Allegheny, and proceeded to the room occupied by Henry McMillen, a boarder, when they dragged that individual out of bed and beat and kicked him severely. McMillen's cries brought the police to the scene, but when they entered the room the ruffians were gone. The injured man was taken to the lock-up and his wounds were dressed by City Physician Cole. He has not the slightest knowledge as to the identity or the motives of his assailants.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

HOWARD HARPER, of the Mount Vernon (Ohio) *Banner*, is in the city visiting friends and relatives.

TWO HORSES and a cow belonging to Mr. Jacob Frank, a brickmaker, residing on the New Brighton road, near Uniondale Cemetery, were poisoned to death last week by some malicious scoundrel.

THE County Prison Inspectors held a meeting on Saturday morning and approved bills to the amount of $407 44. An extension of time was granted the Quarterly Committee to report on the question referred to it in relation to extra meals furnished prisoners.

THE vestry of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Sewickley, have extended a call to Rev. Norman W. Camp, to occupy the place of Rev. George Easter, resigned. Dr. Camp was formerly rector of Bethesda Church, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. He is son-in-law of the late Bishop Hopkins, at one time rector of Trinity, in this city.

A THIEF, on Friday night, lifted a hundred pounds of butter belonging to Wm. B. Moore, of the Allegheny market. Saturday morning the stolen property was found on East Diamond, near the ruins of the flour mill burned down some time ago. The thief probably weakened at the contemplation of being gobbled by the police.

HENRY WEAVER, who is a witness against Fred. Neff and others who are charged before 'Squire Edgar, of Allegheny, with having been concerned in an exploit out Perrysville road on Hallow e'en, appeared before that magistrate on Saturday, and entered a charge against Neff of surety of peace. He says Neff threatened to kill him the first time he caught him on the road. A warrant was issued.

F. G. Smoking Tobacco
don't bite your tongue.

FRIGHFUL ACCIDENT.

Battered Almost to Death by Stones—Unexpected Explosion in a Quarry.

A shocking accident occurred at Milvale about five o'clock Friday evening to a laborer, named George Rorick, who was engaged blasting rock at the old site of the Poor Farm. He had placed a charge of powder in the rock, but it failed to explode at the proper time, and he proceeded to drill into the same hole to extract the powder. The point of the tool with which he was boring struck the charge of powder and ignited it, causing a loud explosion. Pieces of rock were sent flying through the air in all directions and came down like a shower of ball stones. No time was afforded Mr. Rorick to escape, and he was struck on all sides with large stones, knocking him down and almost killing him on the spot. His face was blackened with powder, one hand was torn almost off, while the other was shattered in a fearful manner. Both shoulders suffered similar treatment and a deep gash was cut in the side of his neck by the sharp point of a stone. The unfortunate man was properly cared for by neighbors in the vicinity, and Saturday morning was removed to his home on the Evergreen Railroad, distant about two miles from the scene of the accident. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

CLOSE UP.

To-day's Demonstration—The Grand Occasion of the Campaign—The "Solid" State of Allegheny.

To-day, the very eve of the Presidential election, we predict, will witness the largest and the grandest political demonstration that has ever taken place in the "State" of Allegheny. The arrangements are sufficiently complete to astonish even a Napoleon or a Sheridan, and cannot fail to prove satisfactory to every friend of honest government. The committee of fifty, of which John W. Riddell, Esq., is chairman, have been unceasing in their attention to the general and particular details. The natural result has been a perfected organization.

We can specially compliment the adjutant General, Colonel James S. Moore, and Chief of Staff Major General A. L. Pearson for their admirable discretion in arranging the military portion of the preparations.

The judicious choice of Colonel Hays for Chief Marshal is coincidental with the assured success of his Presidential namesake.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

"A STRAW."

On the Pittsburgh express from Philadelphia, Friday evening, a ballot was taken with the following result, viz: Gentlemen —Hayes, 186; Tilden, 79; Cooper, 3. Ladies —Hayes, 54; Tilden, 18.

FLAG-RAISING TIME CHANGED.

Voters of the Third district of the Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, will remember that the polls have been changed from 301 Webster avenue, to Henry Vallowe's, 287 Webster avenue.

PERSONAL.

The following ex-officers of the army, from Philadelphia, arrived on Saturday morning for the purpose of taking part in the parade to-day, and will serve on the staff of Chief Marshal Hays. They are the guests of Major General A. L. Pearson: Colonel A. C. Young, Major John Young, Major T. R. C. DuBree, Major J. B. Stark, Major George Conrad, Major Harry Kingston and Major Charles H. Bowen.

NOTES FOR TO-DAY.

Heflick's Drum Corps will parade to-day with white vests. Good for Sam.

Snowden township will send a delegation of mounted torch-bearers and citizens.

All soldiers, who have reported at headquarters, are requested to assemble at the corner of Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, this morning, not later than 9:30 o'clock. Carriages will be furnished those unable to march. They will report to Maj. Wills, who has been assigned to command.

MEETING AT SIX MILE RUN.

There was a fine meeting on Saturday night at Six Mile Run, in Baldwin township. John S. Hillman, Esq., presided, and speeches were made by John Gilfillan, Miles S. Humphries, Russell Errett, S. M. Fulton and Archibold Blakeley, Esq. Baldwin promises to do much "better" than last year.

The members of the Second ward Hayes and Wheeler marching club are requested to meet at the headquarters this morning at 8:30 in full uniform.

MEETING AT MOSS SIDE.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held at Moss Side on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, on Saturday evening. The assemblage was organized by calling Joseph Hampson to the chair. The following named officers were then chosen: Vice Presidents, Captain D. O'Neil, John O'Neil, Esq., Alexander Walker, J. W. Snodgrass, J. M. Miller, J. H. Gamble, W. H. Crum and Thomas Foster. Secretaries, A. M. Scott, John Lysle and M. E. Lynn. An address was then delivered by Col. Joseph S. Haymaker, after which the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for Hayes, Wheeler and the whole Republican ticket.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP INVADED.

There was a deluge of truth and honesty in Franklin township on Saturday afternoon. The Republican voters and conservatives of honest government met at Fisher's Hotel and organized by the election of the following officers: President—James Wright, Esq. Vice-Presidents—George Neely, Isaac Neely, Dr. Jarvis, Mathew Fishby, John Palmer. Secretaries, the reporters.

Eloquent and convincing speeches were made by the next Congressman of the Twenty-third district, Col. T. M. Bayne, by Hon. John H. Kerr and by W. C. Stillwagon, Esq. The meeting was not only large but extremely enthusiastic.

RUSHING REPUBLICAN MEETING IN THE SIXTH WARD.

A very large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held on Saturday night on Forbes street, between Magee and Stevenson streets, at which addresses were delivered by R. Frazer, Esq., Henry Corder, Esq., William Little, Jr. and Professor E. Howard Harbison. The speech of the latter embraced a concise but comprehensive review of the public and political record of Major Errett from the organization of the old "Liberty Party" down to the present day, in which the high and conscientious services and qualities of the Republican candidate from the Twenty-second Congressional district, was contrasted with the servile characteristics of the Democratic candidate, were set forth with wonderful vividness and effect. It was one of the strongest speeches of the campaign, and held the eager and undivided attention of the great audience to its close. Professor Epps was present, and enlivened the meeting with numerous patriotic songs, rendered in his inimitable manner.

The meeting was ably presided over by Christian Kohne, Esq., assisted by a number of Vice Presidents.

The R. M. Snodgrass Glee Club and the Great Western Band enlivened the proceedings with excellent music.

SHARPSBURG ABLAZE.

The Republican procession on Saturday evening at Sharpsburg was a grand success. The marching clubs from Hoboken, O'Hara township and from quite a number of the wards of Pittsburgh and Allegheny participated. James J. Robinson was Chief Marshal, with the following assistants: Chief of Staff, Edward T. Sauer; Adjutant General, Dr. G. R. B. Robinson. Aids—C. W. Freeman, Dr. Wm. Brinton, James G. Weir, John McPherson, James M. Ayers, Dr. C. A. W. Redlich, John Lambie, H. J. Heins, Wm. Smith, Robert Coyle, John Eastland, Q. E. Burkhart, Wm. H. Clany, George A. Chalfant, J. E. Daragh, George Seavey, D. R. Speer, R. H. Jones, James Wakefield, R. H. Millar, William Weckbecker, Charles W. Collier, Geo. T. Lewis, H. B. Wilson, George D. Roach, John H. Shurtleff, Levi S. Gibson, H. J. Braun, Jacob Keil, Ichabod Terrell, J. B. Beatty, Albert Alsop, Thomas Heathcote, James Shaw, Wm. B. Robinson, Joseph Preston, Wilson Henry, Jr., John T. Kirk, Edward Gibson, C. W. McCord, Peter Preger, Alex. McIntosh. The route traversed was as follows: Form on South Main street, right resting on Main, down North Main to Etna, to plank road, down Main street to Bridge street, along to South Main street up to Main, up Main to Eighteenth, up Eighteenth to Middle, down Middle to Fifteenth, down Fifteenth to Main, down Main to Fourteenth, up Fourteenth to Middle, up Middle to Seventeenth, up Fifteenth to North Canal, and down to place of mass meeting at the mill of Lewis, Dalzell & Co., where several speeches were made.

Military.

The following challenge is published:

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to the following condition to compete for the championship of Western Pennsylvania, for the sum of $200. Said drill to consist of fancy drilling, juggling, also Upton manual of arms and bayonet exercise. The drill to take place at whatever hall may be secured. Said drill to take place inside of three weeks. Each man to pick a judge and the judge to pick a referee, and the decision of the referee to be given on the night of the drill.

THOMAS J. KEEP,
CHAS. S. RAVELLE.

[Signed]

November 4, 1876.

The Duquesne Greys propose coming to the fore immediately after the election, as the following order will attest:

HEADQUARTERS 18TH REG. (DUQUESNE GREYS), 4TH BRIGADE, 6TH DIV., N. G. PA.,
PITTSBURG, November 4, 1876.

Special Orders, No. 45.

A meeting of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of this battalion will be held at headquarters on Saturday, November 11, 1876, at 8 o'clock P. M.

By order of Col. P. N. Guthrie.

CHARLES T. CAMPBELL,
First Lieutenant, Acting Adjutant.

FIFTH avenue, from Liberty avenue to Smithfield street, is paved. Fact!

F. G. Smoking Tobacco
lasts longer.

A Frightful Fall.

About twenty minutes before midnight last night, officer Jones, while making his rounds, discovered R. W. Grant, of the Thirty-third ward, South Side, lying on the Connellsville Railroad track near the Pennsylvania Forge. It appeared that while endeavoring to descend the steps he had lost his footing and fell headlong to the foot of the precipice, a distance of at least one hundred feet. His right arm was fractured at the wrist; his right temple contused, and he received internal injuries of a serious character. Officer Jones and Lieutenant Stack at once conveyed the sufferer in a wheelbarrow to the Central Station, where he received prompt attention. Dr. Wray was summoned and after examination, pronounced the injuries of a very serious character.

DR. BULL'S Cough Syrup has been before the public for years, and is pronounced by thousands superior to all other articles for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza and all Pulmonary Complaints.

F. G. Smoking Tobacco
has been sold in Pittsburgh for 25 years.

WE COME! WE COME! WE COME!

We Congratulate! We Congratulate!
We Congratulate! Yours Truly! Yours Truly! Yours Truly!

Too much "brains" hath crazed the man. Visions of Long Branch haunt him.

Too many trips, "Come with me," (as far as East Liberty), hath played havoc with the invincible "Smytherns."

In a Sunday contemporary the man with the big NOSE endeavors to impress upon the public that he is a very smart fellow, but as he belongs to that class not having sense enough to blow his own horn, we will probably find it hard to draw "blood" from a "dead beat." Nevertheless the public are respectfully informed that the little "Rival is on deck and is not compelled to call to its assistance the entire legal fraternity of Pennsylvania to furnish Latin, as sensible Americans like "plain English" and here it is.

(W. C. Smythe will please copy, as usual, as I was the first to make the announcement of "low rates," say seven dollars for the round trip.)

Gus. L. Braun's seventh and last excursions by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will leave Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Tuesday evening, November 7th (election day), at 8 o'clock P. M. This train will be composed of Pullman palace sleeping cars and magnificent coaches, and will be run through to Philadelphia safely and speedily.

Special trains will also depart Wednesday at 8:15 and 8:45 A. M., making quick time (statements from other routes to the contrary) and giving passengers a daylight ride through the finest scenery in America and landing passengers at Broad street depot, from which point street cars are run night and day to all points in the city. Passengers are not compelled to walk three miles before they can reach street cars.

ONLY SEVEN DOLLARS.

Good for ten full days.

The great success that has attended the "Little Rival," in carrying its thousands of passengers comfortably, speedily and safely during the Centennial Exhibition, and giving to the people of Pittsburgh "low rates," doth greatly vex the Great Mogul. But will place itself in the public balance and trust to a sensible community for a verdict.

"Let us have peace by Low rates."

GUS. L. BRAUN,
"Manager of the 'Little Rivals' Excursions."

F. G. Smoking Tobacco
has less stem.

WE ADMIRE,
We Admire,
We Admire,

energy and industry, but we cannot get up advertising matter for ourselves and a competitor at the same time and do it faithfully. "The Climax" has been reached when not only our own words, bills, advertisements and ideas are usurped by a rival line, but copied word for word, almost. A *quantum sufficit* of brains are not allotted to every poor mortal, and we must permit this sort of thing. Still this is a matter of our own; what we desire to say to the public is that the TWO FINAL EXCURSIONS via the Pennsylvania Railroad to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, takes place as follows: Next TUESDAY NIGHT at 8 o'clock, and next WEDNESDAY MORNING at 10:30 o'clock.

The fare is placed at the low figure of $7 to Philadelphia and return, with tickets good back by the way of Washington and Baltimore.

$8 New York and Return. $9

Come now! Do not between-five pours reaching Philadelphia by a rival line and then be landed in the suburbs of the Quaker City. Come with Smythe and get output either the Centennial depot or at the Market street depot. Street cars at each depot for all parts of the city. See the fire-works in the Centennial grounds on Thursday night, the grandest display of the kind ever made in America.

Travel on a railroad with yours truly,
W. C. SMYTHE.

F. G. Smoking Tobacco
contains most leaf.

The Grand Hotel.

A correspondent says: No hotel is more popular with the weather and cultivated people than the Grand Hotel, corner of Broadway and Thirty-first street, New York. This elegant marble building presents a be